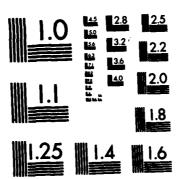
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QUANTITATIVE REPORT

UPPER MISSISSIPPI AND LOWER ILLINOIS RIVERS

POOLS 24, 25 AND 26

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC LAND USE AND HABITAT CHANGE AS A RESULT OF THE NINE-FOOT CHANNEL PROJECT



United States Army Corps of Engineers

.. Serving the Army .. Serving the Nation

St. Louis District



U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT

ST. LOUIS

MARCH 1980

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM	
1. REPORT NUMBER		3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER	7
	AD-A124636		
4. TITLE (and Subtitio)		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED	
Terrestrial and Aquatic Land Us		Pr 1	
Change as a Result of the Nine- Project, Upper Mississippi and		Final 6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER	† શ્રાજ્યાં
Rivers, Pools 24, 25, and 26.			
7. AUTHOR(a)		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(*)	
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9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDR	ESS	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS	7
U.S. Army Engineer Dist., St. I	ouis		
210 Tucker Blvd., N. St. Louis, MO 63101	•		
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS		12. REPORT DATE	-
		March 1980	
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES	
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(II dill	erent from Controlling Office)	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)	-
U.S. Army Engineer Dist., St. L	ouis		
210 Tucker Blvd., N.		UNCLASSIFIED	
St. Louis, MO 63101		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE	
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)			+
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QUANTITATIVE REPORT

UPPER MISSISSIPPI AND LOWER ILLINOIS RIVERS

POOLS 24, 25 AND 26

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC LAND USE AND HABITAT CHANGE AS A RESULT OF THE NINE-FOOT CHANNEL PROJECT

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT

ST. LOUIS

MARCH 1980

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SUMMARY

In 1976 the Office of the Chief of Engineers directed the St. Paul, Rock Island and Chicago Districts (North Central Division) and the St. Louis District (Lower Mississippi Valley Division) to prepare a computation of the land use and terrestrial and aquatic habitat changes that have occurred as a result of the construction of the Nine-Foot Navigation project in the Upper Mississippi and Illinois River Valley. The methodologies followed by each Corps District were similar in that each District contracted for photo-interpretation of pre-impoundment and post-impoundment air photography of habitat types and acreage calculation of each land use classification. The land use and terrestrial and aquatic habitat classification are similar allowing for an overall evaluation of changes in the Upper Mississippi and Illinois River Valleys. The report compiled by the North Central Division was released July 1978.

This report contains a quantitative acreage and spatial (map) analysis of the land use and terrestrial and aquatic habitat changes that have occurred as a result of the construction of the nine-foot navigation project in Pools 24, 25 and 26, Upper Mississippi and Lower Illinois Rivers. The study area extends from Locks and Dam No. 26, Alton, Illinois (mile 203) to the base of Lock and Dam No. 22 near Saverton, Missouri (mile 301) on the Mississippi River and the Illinois River portion of Pool 26 from Grafton, Illinois (mile 0) to the base of the lock and dam at LaGrange, Illinois (mile 80). The lateral boundaries of the study area vary, but usually stop at a major levee, road or railroad grade. In some cases, the availability of old air photography limited the lateral boundaries adjacent to the rivers.

Fifteen base maps at a scale of 1:24,000 were prepared for the report which will overlay the 15 pre-impoundment and 15 post-impoundment color coded land use maps. Each land use type cell (polygon) was planimetered and acreages calculated in tabular and graphical form by five-mile reach, by pool and for the total study area. Table I and Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the land use and habitat acreage changes before the dams were in place (circa 1930) and the modern conditions (circa 1970) for each pool and the study total of approximately 144,000 acres of land and water area.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI AND LOWER ILLINOIS RIVERS
POOLS 24, 25, AND 26
Changes Resulting from the Mine-Foot Channel Project
Pre-Impoundment (1927-1936) and Post-Impoundment (1975-1977)
Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat Acreage

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		5			K)			90			%		7	26 pag 36 46	y	
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Sloughs	198	338	4 140	1381	1421	9	404	2 4	121 +	6	502	2	11612	11552	99 -	- 0.5%
River, Lakes & Ponds	222	279	+ 57	565	781	+ 516	ž	¥ ¥		2 6	5 6	+ 1062	2845	1327	+1482	+ 52\$
.Tailwaters	•	133	+ 133	0	133	+ 133	3	9491	996	5 C	90	+ 2559	25.42	₹ 909	+3545	+139.3\$
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Headow	0	0	•		, 6	2	Ç a	8 9	٠ 5 :	2015	210	- 1805	3069	393	-2676	- 87.28
Sand	1782	151	-1631	544	780	4 2 kg	, ,	9		5	4	- 51	105	#	- 101	- 96.28
Agriculture	3674	1699	-1975	9076	8435	7	100	20.	9161-	288	~	- 297	4245	1043	-3202	- 75.4%
Developed	9	675	+ 229	373	6	1 4	746	7640	-1974	12074	11319	- 755	33295	27950	-5345	- 16.0%
Mud Plats	0	72	+ 24	21	75		3		8 8	953	1327	+ 374	2439	#8 20	+2381	+ 97.68
Porested Wetlands	5	301	+ 291	904	610	+ 210	27.2	- J. BC.	+ K3	~ 4	₹ ;	7	162	# 8 3	+ 321	+ 50.5%
TOTAL.	(11841)	(11847) (9766) (-2081) (23468)	(-2081)	(23468)	(22980)	(- 488)	73980) (- 488) (23984) (21750) (-2234) (31006) (28596) (- 2410) (90305)	21750) (-2234)	(31006)	41 <i>37</i>	+ 1733 - 2410) (5176 (83092) (+2089 (-7213)	+ 67.78

(Total aquatic and terrestrial acreage measurement, Pre = 143602, Post = 145203; Measurement difference, 1601 or 1.15)

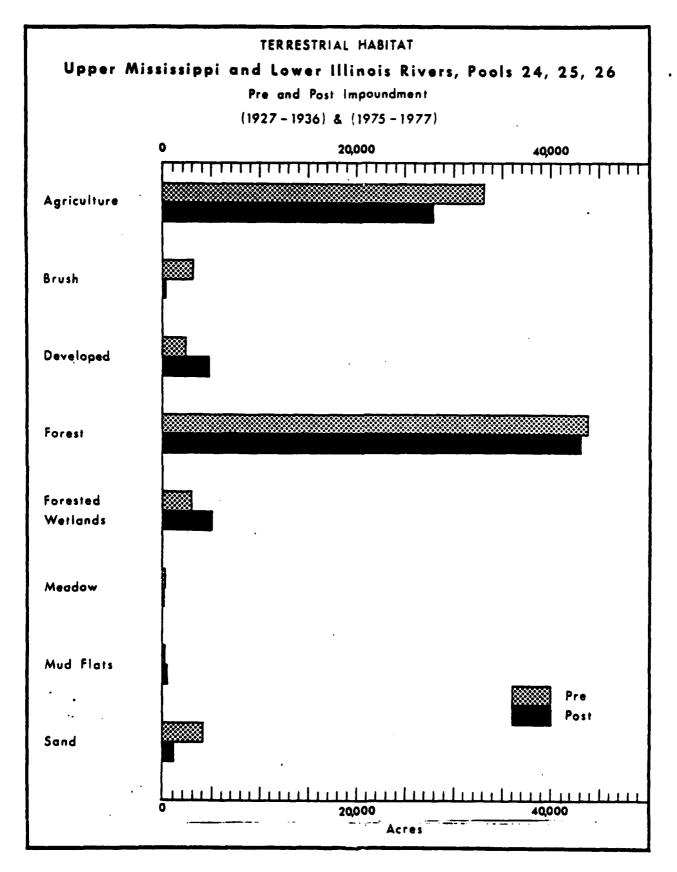


Figure 1

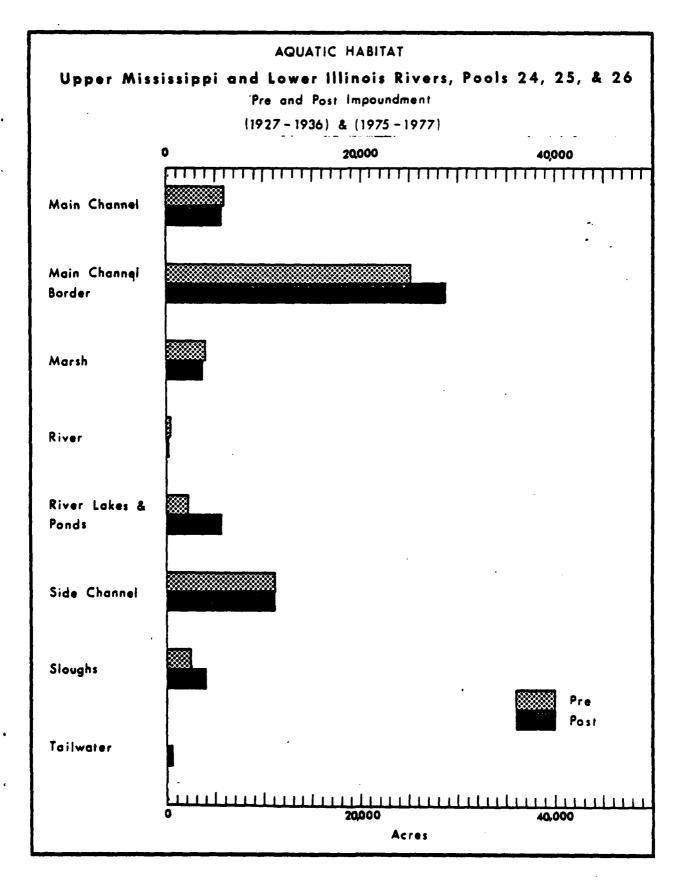


Figure 2

PREFACE

This report is one of a series of accounts which have documented the qualitative and quantitative environmental conditions along the Upper Mississippi and Lower Illinois Rivers in the St. Louis District, as a result of the nine-foot channel project.

Two environmental statements have been filed with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) which describe the environmental setting of the study area: 1) The "Final Environmental Statement -Operation and Maintenance, Pools 24, 25, and 26, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers" was filed with CEQ 12 March 1976. This statement documents the present day environmental setting, the environmental impacts of the action on the environment and alternatives to the present day operation and maintenance procedures; 2) the "Final Environmental Statement - Locks and Dam No. 26 (Replacement) Upper Mississippi Basin, Mississippi River - Alton, Illinois, Missouri and Illinois" was filed with CEQ 8 September 1976. This statement describes the present environmental conditions of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers and the environmental impacts of the replacement of Locks and Dam 26. Both statements were based on numerous contract reports which describe in detail the study area of Pools 24, 25, and 26. The reader should refer to these statements and reports for a qualitative description of the study area.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report and accompanying maps, tables and figures is to present the quantitative (in acres) and spatial (maps) land use and habitat changes that have occurred as a result of the construction, operation and maintenance of the nine-foot channel navigation project in Pools 24, 25 and 26, Upper Mississippi River and Lower Illinois River in the St. Louis District. The study area extends from Locks and Dam No. 26, Alton, Illinois (mile 203) upstream to the base of Lock and Dam No. 22 at Saverton, Missouri (mile 301) on the Mississippi River and from the Illinois River portion of Pool 26 from Grafton, Illinois (mile 0) to the base of the lock and dam at LaGrange, Illinois (mile 80) (FIGURE 3). The total measured study area land and water acreage totals approximately 144,000 acres.

The pre-impoundment overlay maps were compiled from air photographs taken during the time period 1927-1936 and represents the river and adjacent terrestrial border prior to the construction of the locks and dams. Post-impoundment overlay maps were compiled from air photographs of 1975-1977 vintage and represent modern aquatic and terrestrial habitat and land use.

The U. S. Geological Survey, Mid-Continent Mapping Center, Rolla, Missouri was the prime contractor for this report. They were responsible for the base maps and compiling air photograph information for the pre- and post-impoundment overlays. The Department of Earth Sciences, Geography and Planning, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, was responsible for planimetering the land use areas (polygons) and computation of acreage tables and figures.

The project was designed and monitored by Ronald E. Yarbrough, Ph.D. (geologist) and Steven Hensley, M.S. (fishery biologist) of the Environmental Studies Section, Planning Branch, St. Louis District.

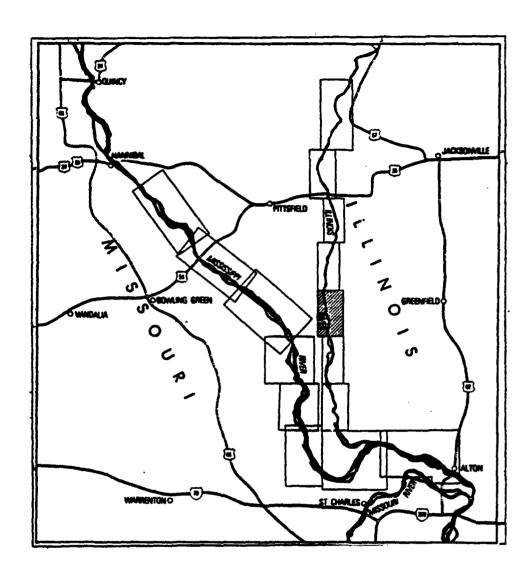
METHODOLOGY

Base Maps

The U. S. Geological Survey at Rolla, Missouri, prepared fifteen black and white base maps of the study area; eight maps along the Mississippi River and seven along the Illinois River (Figure 3). The limits of each map were determined by utilizing a mockup of 34 quadrangles at a scale of 1:24,000 (7-1/2 minute topographic maps). Some of the maps had been published, but others were in the early stages of development which caused a delay of the project.

The bluff line was chosen as the major boundary of the maps, but each map was balanced to achieve the major focus on the rivers. The main channel, as depicted in Corps navigation charts, and river miles were added to the maps. The contour lines were removed and all water areas were screened to promote clarity as an overlay base.

The base maps were collared with the name of the river as a title and the pool and river miles displayed on the map as a sub-title. A location diagram of the study area was prepared for each map and a slight overlap on the upstream and downstream sides of the maps was designated.



Habitat Study Base Maps-Shading Represents The Location Of A Respective Map In The Study Area

Figure 3

HABITAT - LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

The following terrestrial and aquatic nabitat and land use categories were established Corps wide for the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers habitat studies. The St. Paul, Rock Island and Chicago Districts study that was issued by the North Central Division in July 1978 quantified acreage data with a similar classification.

Terrestrial Habitats (i.e., Vegetation and Land Use Types).

- (1) Forest (Bottom Land). Areas containing at least 50 percent trees (crown closure) over 15 feet tall. Open areas larger than 1.0 acres within a general forest boundary were delineated. Species composition is primarily cottonwood, black willow, American elm, silver maple, box elder, green ash and river birch, with some basswood, hickory and cak on the better drained sites. This habitat type includes plantations on abandoned agricultural land.
- (2) <u>Brush</u>. Areas dominated by woody, shrub vegetation that rarely exceeds 15 feet in height. Species composition is nearly the same as bottom land forest with a larger percent of willow.
- (3) Meadow. Areas without standing water most of the growing season. Grasses, sedges, rushes and broad-leaved plants predominate; brush cover is less than 50 percent. Some abandoned agricultural land is incorporated in this class. Includes some Type 2 wetlands as classified by United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This type of wetland (wet meadow) is rare in the St. Louis District portion of the rivers.
- (4) <u>Sand</u>. Areas of bare sand or sand sparsely covered with vegetation. This would include dredge material in the post-impoundment overlays.
- (5) <u>Mud Flats</u>. Areas of bare mud or, depending upon time of year, vegetated mud flats exposed by seasonal water level fluctuation.
- (6) <u>Agricultural</u>. Open areas devoted to annual crops, pasture, or landscape nurseries. Marsh lands are included in this category if they exhibit characteristics of agricultural use.
- (7) <u>Developed</u>. Open areas which are either: 1) dominated by industrial or commercial types of buildings or activities; or 2) showing signs of earth moving activities (includes roads, highways and railroads and their consequent cuts and fills, coal terminals, gravel pits, marinas, and industrial buildings); or 3) areas occupied by residences and related features such as lawns and woodlots along with residential streets.

channel border, and infrequently at other locations. In the impounded section of the river, these are mostly submerged. The bottom type usually varies from sand in the upper reaches, to silt in the lower. In the swifter current, there is no rooted aquatic vegetation, but vegetation is common in the shallower areas having silty bottoms and moderate to slight current.

Other terms that have been used for this habitat are sloughs, running sloughs, chutes, cuts, guts, cut off and canals.

- (4) Sloughs. This category includes all of the remaining aquatic habitat found in the river. They may be relatively narrow branches or off shoots of other bodies of water. They are characterized by having no current at normal water stage, soft bottoms, and an abundance of submerged and emergent aquatic vegetation. These sloughs and some of the ponds and smaller lakes are most often representative of the ecological succession taking place in the river bottoms, from aquatic to marsh habitat.
- (5) River Lakes and Ponds. In connection with this classification, broadly speaking, the term "backwater" is no longer used. This is not incorporated in the lake and pond category, or in the classification termed "sloughs." Normally, only those lakes having some connection with a river during normal water stages are considered in this classification. However, some artifically developed farm ponds have been included. River lakes and ponds may or may not have a slight current, depending on their location. Most of the bottoms are mud or silt, often consisting of a layer two or more feet thick. These waters may have an abundance of rooted aquatic vegetation, both submerged and emergent. They may be surrounded by marshland.
- (6) <u>Tail Waters</u>. These include the main channel, main channel border, and other areas immediately below the dams which are affected in turbulence by the passage of water through the gates of the dams and out of the locks. Since these areas change in size according to water stage, an arbitrary lower boundary for fishery purposes has been set at a distance of one-half mile below the dams. The bottom is mostly sand, rock, or rubble. No rooted aquatic vegetation is present.
- (7) <u>Marsh</u>. Low-lying flat, wet land, covered partially or entirely with water and subject to annual flooding. Dominant vegetation is grass-like plants (gramminoids) composed mainly of rushes, sedges and cattails. Single species often form nearly pure stands. Forbs and brush are uncommon. For the purpose of this

TABLE II

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LAND USE AND LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR USE WITH REMOTE SENSOR DATA

	LEVEL I		LEVEL II
1	Urban or Built-up Land		Residential Commercial and Services
			Industrial
			Transporation, Communications and Utilities
		15	Industrial and Commercial Complexes
		16	Mixed
			Other
2	Agricultural Land		Cropland and Pasture
		22	Orchards, Groves, Vineyards, Nurseries, and Ornamental Horticultural Areas
		23	Confined Feeding Operations
			Other
3	Rangeland		Herbaceous Range
		_	Shrub-Brushland Range
		33	Mixed
14	Forest Land		Deciduous
			Evergreen
		43	Mixed
5	Water		Streams and Canals
		-	Lakes
		53 54	Reservoirs Bays and Estuaries
_		•	·
6	Wetland		Forested
		62	Nonforested
7	Barren Land	71	
		•	Beaches Cabon the Reschool
		73	Sandy Areas Other than Beaches
		74	
	•	75	Strip Mines, Quarries, and Gravel Pits
		76	Transitional Areas
		77	Mixed

EVEL I 8 Tundra 81 Shrub and Brush Tundra 82 Herbaceous Tundra 83 Bare Ground Tundra 84 Mixed 9 Perennial Snow or Ice 91 Perennial Snowfields 92 Glaciers

TABLE III

LEVEL III LAND USE AND HABITAT CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

10	Developed
21	Agriculture
32	Brush
411	Deciduous Forest (50 percent Crown Cover)
51	River
511	Main Channel (Pre-impoundment)
512	Main Channel Border (Pre-impoundment)
513	Side Channel (Pre-impoundment)
521	Slough
522	River Lake or Pond
531	Main Channel (Post-impoundment)
532	Main Channel Border (Post-impoundment)
533	Side Channel (Post-impoundment)
534	Tail Water
61	Forested Wetland
521	Meadow
522	Marsh
523	Mud Flat
72	Cond

PHOTOGRAMMETRY

The St. Louis District supplied the Branch of Photogrammetry, Mid-West Mapping Center, U.S.G.S., with pre-impoundment black and white aerial photographs flown in 1927, 1931, 1935 and 1936. The 1927 photography consists of 9- x 30-inch mosaic strips centered over the main channel only. The 1931 photography consists of 7- x 9-inch paper prints from a set covering from Des Plaines, Illinois to Cairo, Illinois (Illinois River and Pool 26, Mississippi River). The 1935 and 1936 photography is also 9-inch paper prints of the Mississippi River in the study area. The scale of all of the photography is approximately 1:12,000.

U.S.G.S. personnel considered the photography fairly good considering its age and the technical advancement of photographic equipment at the time. Only about 20 percent of the project area was covered with steroimagery and the remaining major portion was covered with monoscopic imagery. Addition sources supplied U.S.G.S. consisted of maps and odd photography of selected sections of the study area. The post-impoundment photography is 9- x 9-inch paper prints; 1:36,000 conventional color (1978), 1:14,000 color infrared (1974) and 1:12,000 black and white photography (1976).

The old photography was flown when the rivers were at "normal" stage (not high stage or abnormally low). For example, the 8 December 1935 photography near Lock and Dam 25 (Cap au Gris, Missouri) was taken when the river stood at 419 feet msl. The post-impoundment photography was also taken at "normal pool."

The compilation procedures consisted of the photogrammeter taping a piece of astro film over the photo, outlining and identifying the land use areas and transferring the polygons to a scribe base. The scribe base was then enlarged and reduced respectively to fit the 1:24,000 base map scale.

Several problems arose during the project, the most serious of which was the lack of pre-impoundment photographs for mile 51 to mile 61 on the Illinois River. This area of about 2400 acres was mapped utilizing the post-impoundment imagery only and the acreage figures removed from the acreage totals so comparison "noise" would be minimal. Other problems were generally aquatic habitat interpretations and these were solved with the assistance of the St. Louis District biological personnel.

DATA COMPUTATION AND PRESENTATION

The base maps and the 15 pre- and post-impoundment overlays from U.S.G.S. were delivered to Noble R. Thompson, PhD, Department of Earth Sciences, Geography and Planning to be measured and data displayed. The four principal parts of the study completed by the contractor are as follows: 1) the determination of the acreage for each of the sixteen designated habitat types for the pre- and post-impoundment overlays by utilization of optical planimeter; 2) the design and computation of quantitative data displayed in tabular form for the study area, by pool and by five mile interval; 3) the design and construction of graphs to visually portray the data summarized in the tables; and 4) the development of a color code and hand coloring of two sets of the 30 overlay maps.

The determination of acreage of the habitat areas delineated by U.S.G.S. was by the use of an optical planimeter. In the case of each respective reach of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, the area contained within the outer perimeter was synonymous for preand post-impoundment. Only the size, shape, and number of various habitats within each reach changed between pre- and post-impoundment. Therefore, the total acreage for corresponding areas of pre- and post-impoundment is equal. However, an error or difference of measurement was recorded and is indicated at the bottom of each table. This error is attributable, in part, to three factors - rounding each measurement off to the nearest tenth of an acre, the necessity of remeasuring boundary lines separating contiguous habitat areas, and the use of an average measurement of four feet and thirty-six feet for the width of dikes and roads respectively. The percent of error was determined by obtaining the difference between the pre- and post-measurements, dividing this difference by their mean, and multiplying by one hundred. The quality control of measurement was targeted at less than two percent which was maintained for each pool and the total study area.

The tables were calculated to summarize the data obtained from the habitat areas measured. Aquatic and terrestrial habitat acreages by five river mile intervals are recorded separately for Pool 24, 25, 26 (Mississippi River), and 26 (Illinois River). Also a table summarizing the total study area by pools is included. In each of these tables the absolute change in habitat acreage between pre- and post-impoundment is indicated and totaled.

In order to present a better visual contrast of the habitat changes reflected in the tables, comparative bar graphs were constructed. This type of graph was selected because it conveys the information clearly and is easily understood, the length of the bar being proportional to the number of acres it represents. Shading was used to enhance the contrast between pre- and post-impoundment habitat acreages. The bars indicating pre-impoundment acreages are shaded with a 27-1/2 line, 30 percent dot screen while the bars for post-impoundment acreages are shaded black.

The 15 pre- and 15 post-impoundment overlay maps were divided into a 5-mile reach by drafting lines perpendicular to the main channel and numbering or lettering each to correspond with the sections indicated on the tables and graphs. The 5-mile sections allow the reviewer to "break out" areas of the pools which are different (i.e., immediately upstream of the dams).

Two sets of the overlays were hand colored utilizing the international color code system (Table IV). This allows one to overlay its base map and to see the location of the habitat types. Also, one may overlay an uncolored habitat and land use map over a colored map and compare the land use changes through time.

Problems that arose (for example, unnumbered polygons) were agreed upon by close coordination between the contractors and St. Louis District personnel. Spot field checking by Corps and SIU-E personnel revealed a high level of accuracy by the U.S.G.S. photogrammetry team. But, ground truthing during high river stage revealed that land use and habitat types change (i.e., Mud Flat to Main Channel Border or Forest to Forested Wetland). Also, the long time period of 40 years between the overlay maps (circa 1930 to circa 1970) was also a concern.

Thus, a control reach (mile 233 to 241.5 - Sections 7 and 8) of 9 miles was investigated for the year 1950. The river stages respectively at Cap au Gris, Missouri (Lock and Dam 25) were; 1935 photography - 419 feet msl, June 26 and July 7, 1950 - 432 feet msl and 422 feet msl and October 13, 1977 - 424 feet msl. The investigator (C. J. Stark, 1978) worked under supervision of Dr. Thompson, SIU-E and Mr. Jerry Combs, U.S.G.S. The results of her study are summarized in Figures 4 and 5. As expected, "forested wetland" increased in 1950 in relation to forest as a result of the high river stage as did "main channel border" and "slough."

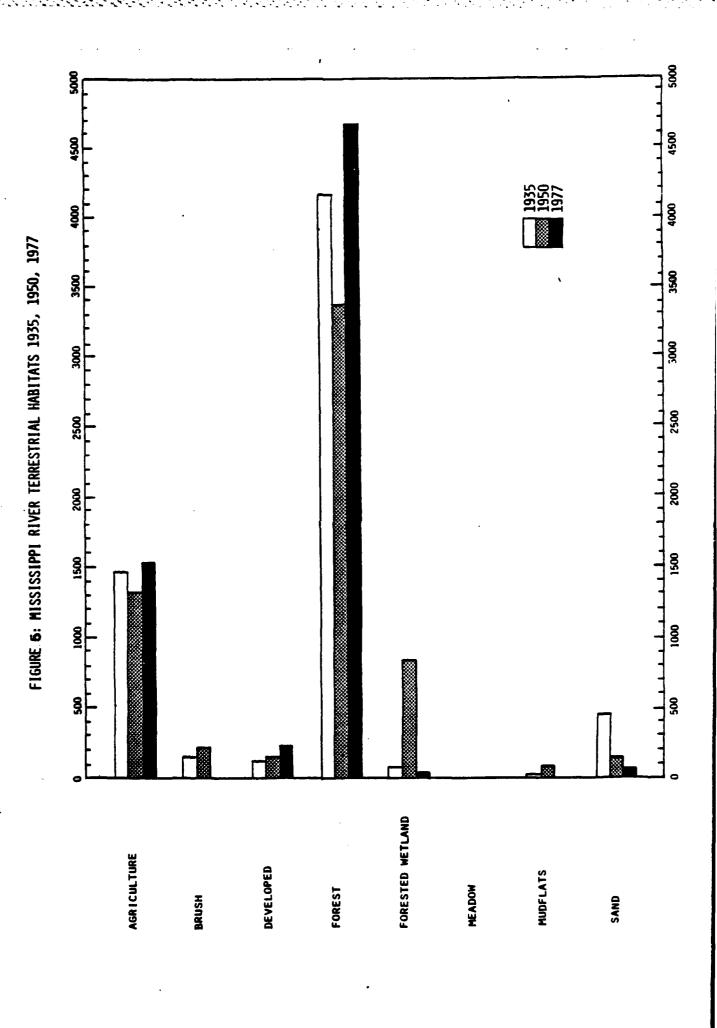
TABLE IV

COLOR CODE FOR THE OVERLAY MAPS

	ecolor Pencil Tumber	Habitat Number	Classification
(Aquatic)	933	511 or 531	Main Channel
	906	512 or 532	Main Channel Border
	904	513 or 533	Side Channel
	905	521	Sloughs
	919	522	River, Lakes & Ponds
	920	534	Tail Water
	913	622	Marsh
	902	51	River
(Terrestrial(908	411	Forest
•	911	32	Brush
	910	621	Meadow
	94ĵ	72	Sand
	947	21	Agriculture
	925	10	Developed
	939	623	Mud Flats
	8098*	61	Forested Wetlands

^{*}A Colorama pencil was used for this classification.

2000 4500 00 FIGURE 4: MISSISSIPPI RIVER AQUATIC HABITATS 1935, 1950, 1977 3500 3000 2500 2000 1500 1500 900 1000 8 900 RIVER LAKE AND PONDS MAIN CHANNEL BORDER MAIN CHANNEL SIDE CHANNEL TAILWATER SLOUGHS MARSH RIVER



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CONCLUSIONS

The total land-water study area consists of approximately 144,000 acres. If the data is smoothed (the 1.17 degree measurement error is incorporated into the final data) the project area has "gained" approximately 8,000 acres of aquatic habitat at "normal" river level and has "lost" a corresponding 8,000 acres of terrestrial area. The acreage change is approximately 5.6 percent of the total project area.

Study of the maps and the graphs and charts show thousands of small changes in land use and aquatic habitat. The largest changes in the study area occurred in the lower Illinois River at Calhoun Point (Section 5 - river mile 5 to 10) where large areas of forest were drowned and Swan Lake was created.

APPENDIX

A

TABLES OF HABITAT TYPES BY RIVER AND FIVE MILE REACH (PPFR MISSISSIPPI AND LOGGE IN INDIS RIVINS POOLS 24, 25, AND 24

Changes Resulting from the Mine-Foot Channel Project Pre-Injoundment (1927-1936) and Post-Injoundment (1975-1977) Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat Acreage

						POOLS									
HABITAT		7,			25						5 9		₹.	35. 6	36
	Pre	Post	Diff.	Pre	Post	Diff.	Pre	Massassippi Pre Post	Miver) Diff.	Fr =	(Illinois Kiver) re Post Di	/er) D1ff.	Pre	Post	Diff.
Most to Mato Channel	1002	980	-13	1164	111/	-17	1522	1500	-11	2341	2331	01-	6039	89.68	11-
Main Channel Border	4192	6168	+1376	11.11	7869	+698	8360	10296	+1936	2111	4783	-328	254.34	29116	+3682
Side Channel	2841	2731	-110	4265	\$ 398	+133	3697	3818	+121	809	\$09	-204	11612	11552	09-
Sleekha	198	338	+140	1381	1421	07+	777	799	+340	842	7061	+1062	3845	4327	+1482
Rivers, Lakes & Ponds	222	279	+57	165	181	+516	206	919	+410	1849	8077	+2559	2542	7809	+3542
Tallvaters	•	133	+133	•	133	+133	0	. 165	+165	0	28	+28	0	65.	+459
March	135	155	4416	950	658	-292	916	974	+58	2608	2290	-318	6097	4473	-136
River TOTAL	38 23 (9228) (11203)	23	-15 (+1975)	54 (15250)	18 (16425)	-36 (+1175)	(76151) 69	62 (18095)	-1 (+2901)	65 (13625)	39 (16388)	-26 (+2763)	226 (53297)	142 (62111)	(†188+) 78-
Forest	5903	6834	+931	12466	11830	-636	12335	12985	+650	13199	11574	-1625	43903	43223	-680
Brush	32	82	+20	297	8	-516	425	20	-405	2015	210	-1805	3069	393	-2676
Neadow	•	•	0	0	•	•	77	0	77-	19	4	-51	105	-3	101-
Sund	1782	151	-1631	544	789	+245	1621	102	-1519	298	-	-297	42:5	16.3	-3202
Agriculture	3674	1699	-1975	90 06	84.35	-641	8471	1679	-1974	12074	11319	-755	33295	27950	-5345
Developed	977	675	+129	373	971	+598	667	1847	+1180	953	1327	+374	54 39	1830	+2381
Med Flats	•	24	+24	13	264	+252	148	171	+23	7	74	+22	162	-33	+321
forested Wetlands (MIA).	100 01 100 (17811)	100.	+291 400 610 (-2081) (23468) (22980)	700) 700)	610 (22980)	+210	273	+210 273 128 -488) (23984) (21750)	-145	2404 4137 (31006) (28596)	4137 (28596)	+1733	3087 (90305)	5176 (83:192)	+2089 (-7213)

(lotal aquatic and terrestrial acreage massurement, Pre = 143602, Post = 145203; Measurement difference, 1601 or 1.12)

Worse NISSISSIPT BIVES, FOLL 26 Changes Benefiting from the Mine-Fout Channel Fruject Fre-Impoundment (1827-1934) and Font-Impoundment (1875-1972) Again to Rebites Access

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(fetal aquatic and terrestrial acress messweament, Pro*19178, Post-19845; Messweament differences 667 acres of 1.73)

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Change Besulting from the Wine-Foot Channel Project
Fre-Impoundment (1971-1978) and Post-Impoundment (1973-1977)
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(folo) squalf and terrettial across measurement, Pra-19178, Pust-1964); Heasurement differency- 667 acres or 1.15,



Changes Besulting from the Mine-Post Changes Besulting from the Mine-Post Channel Froject fre-impoundment (1921-1938) and Dest impoundment (1933-1938).

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(Total squalit and terrestrial acreage measurement, Pre-2107), Pust-21959; Nesseurement difference = 106 acres of 0.

UPER MISSISSIPP GIVES, FOOL 24 Changes Desulting from the Miss-Chot Channel Project Pro-Imposations (1927-1934) and Post-Imposations (1935-1937) Terrestrial Maint Across

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finial squartic and terresigial acreage momentator, Pra-21075, Post-20969; Management difference = 1th acres or 0.5%)

Changes Secutions Styne, Post 26
Changes Secutions from the Nico-Toni Channel Freject
Pre-Impoundment (1927-1936) and Post-Impoundment (1935-1937)
Appetic Subject Arrests

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o No serial photography for 136 acres pre-les in a serial phetography for pre-impundent see Excludes acrosp for Sections 1 and K (Total squarts and terrestrial acrosps assurta

et, Pre-44611, Post-44986; Meserreess Alfference 35) acres or 0.81)

Manuel Marel Lagran, Post, 26
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Pre-Ingendence (1957-1934) and Post-Ingendence (1937-1937)
Terrostefal Mahitet Actuage

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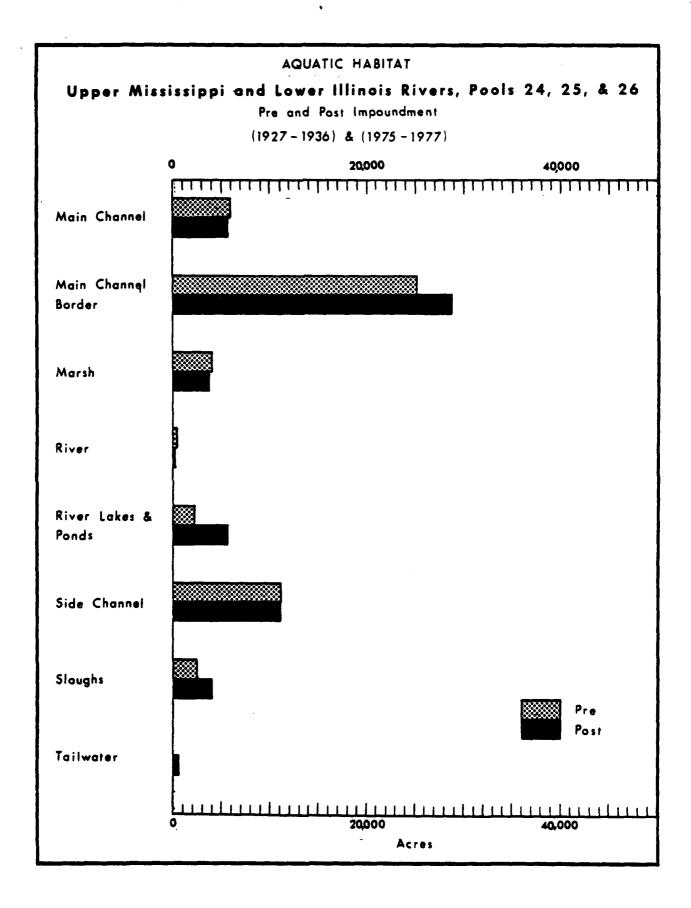
APPENDIX

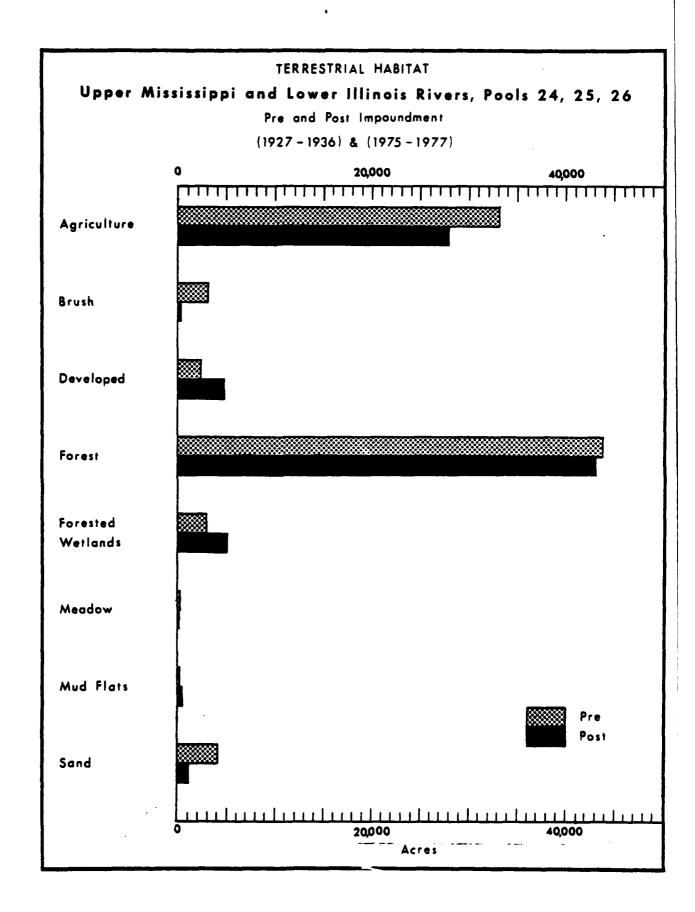
B

GRAPHS OF HABITAT TYPES BY RIVER AND FIVE MILE REACH

UPPER MISSISSIPPI & LOWER ILLINOIS RIVERS

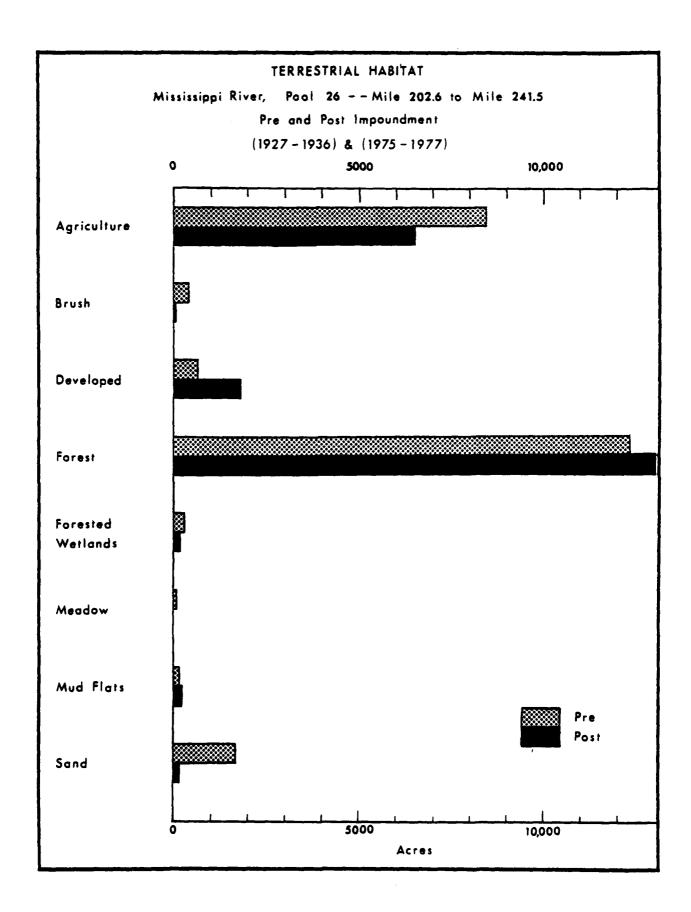
Graphs of the Total Study Area---Mississippi & Illinois Rivers combined



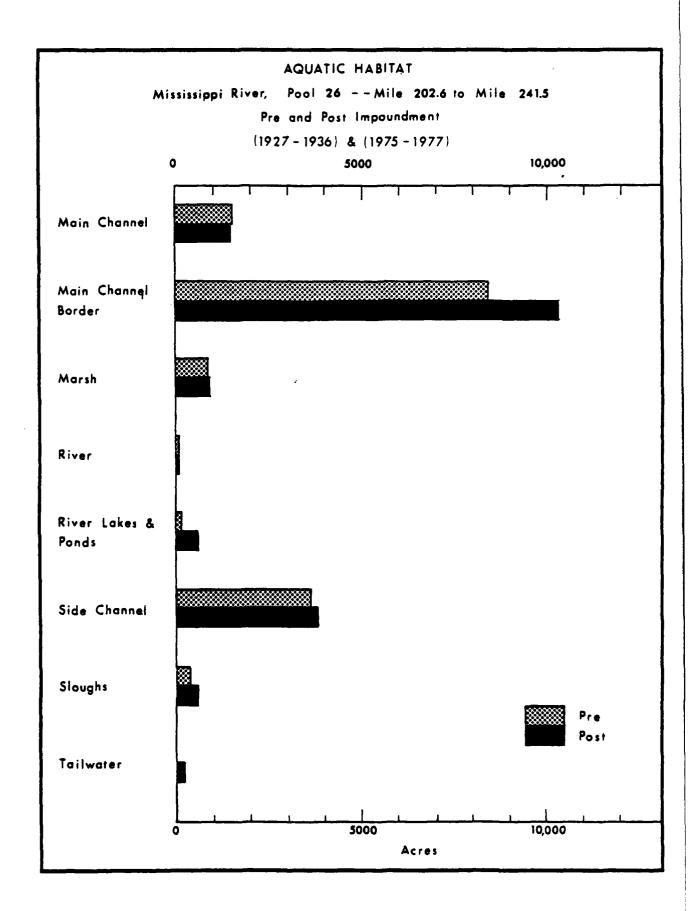


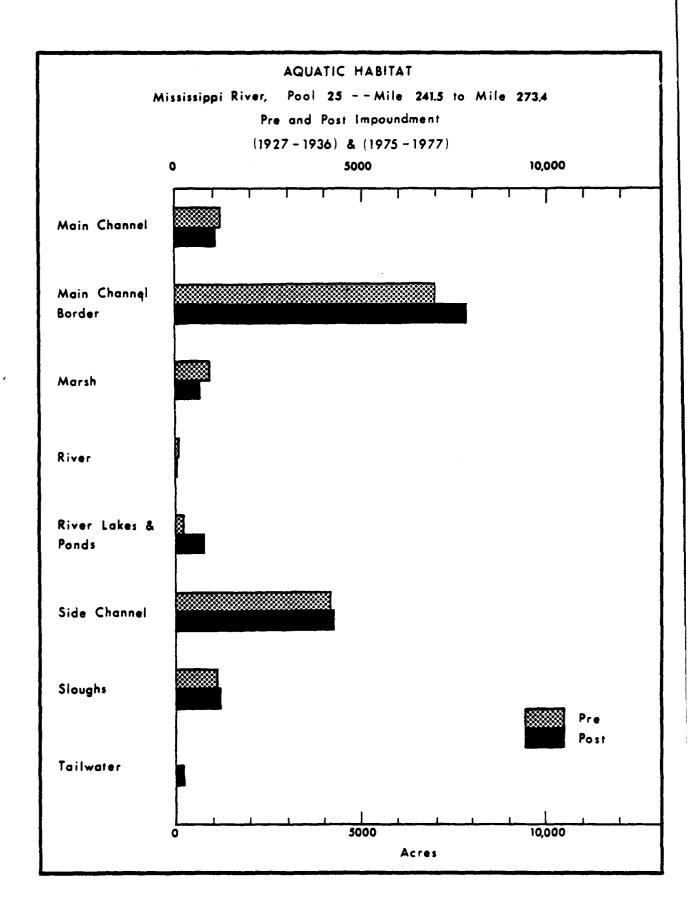
UPPER MISSISSIPPI & LOWER ILLINOIS RIVERS

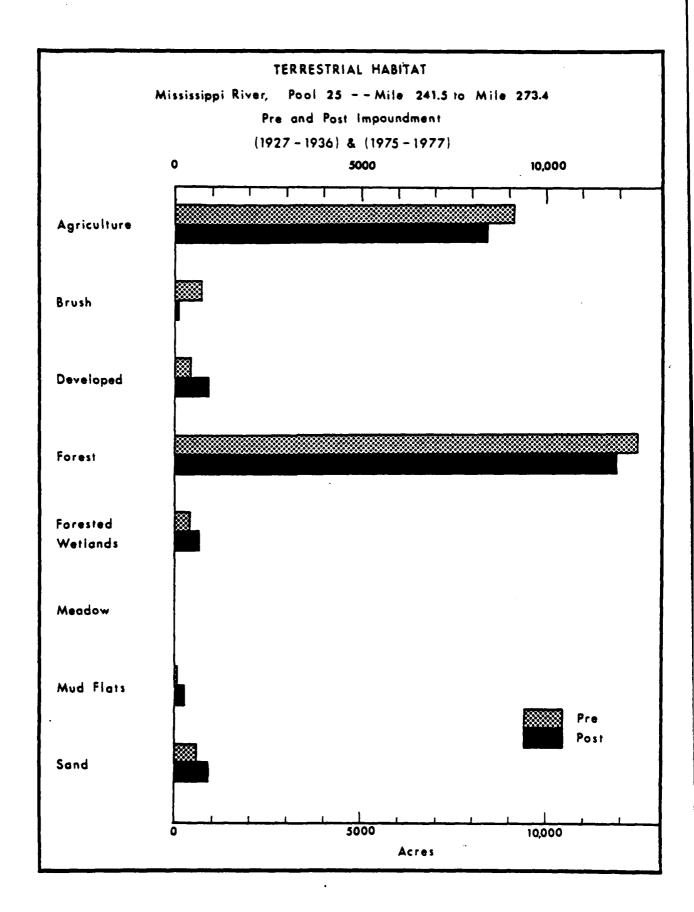
Graphs by Pools---24,25, & 26

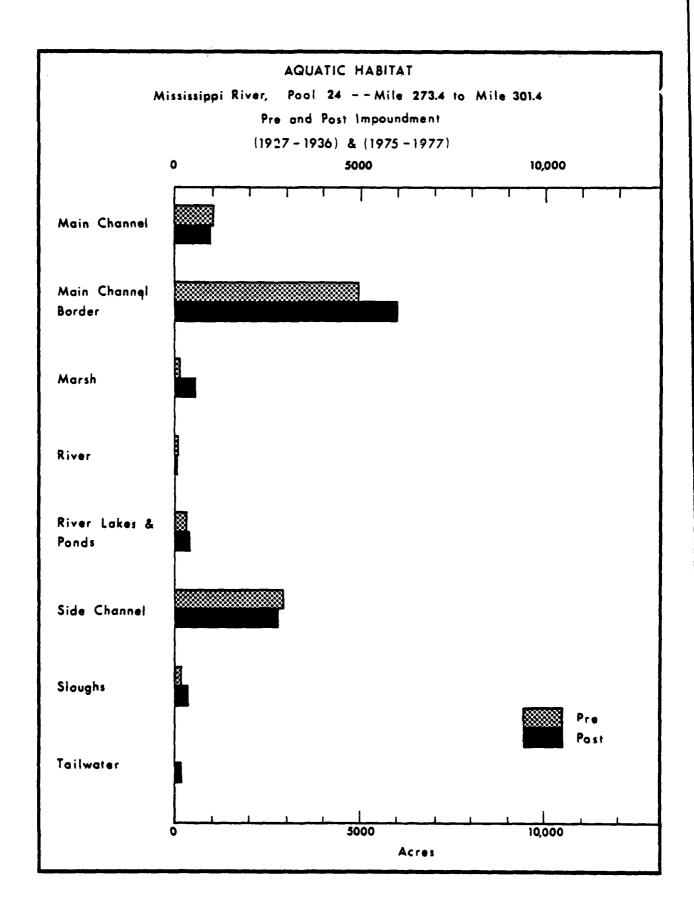


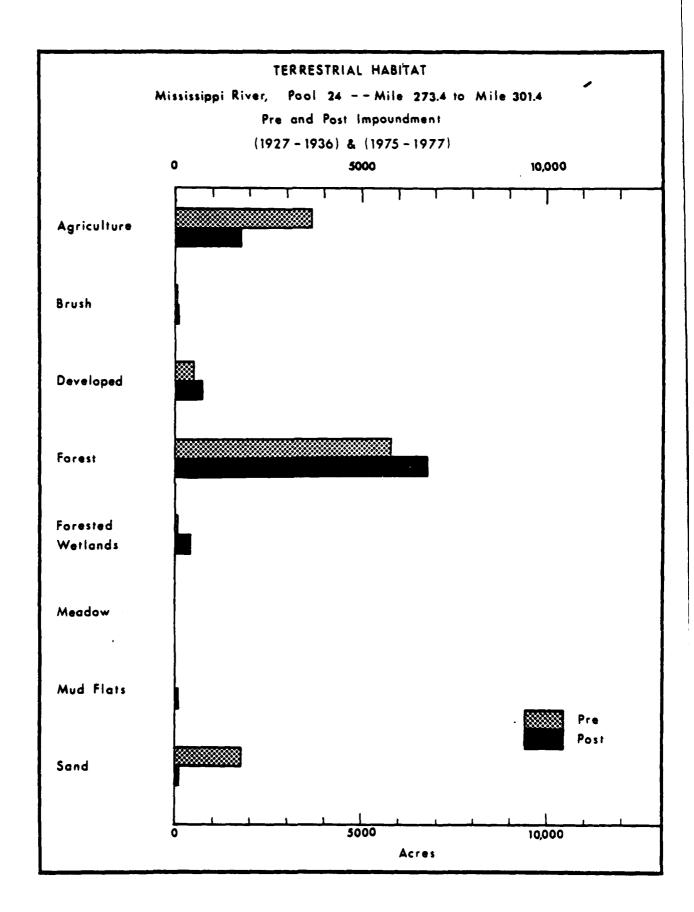
全には一部のことがなり、「サインスからな」をから、そので





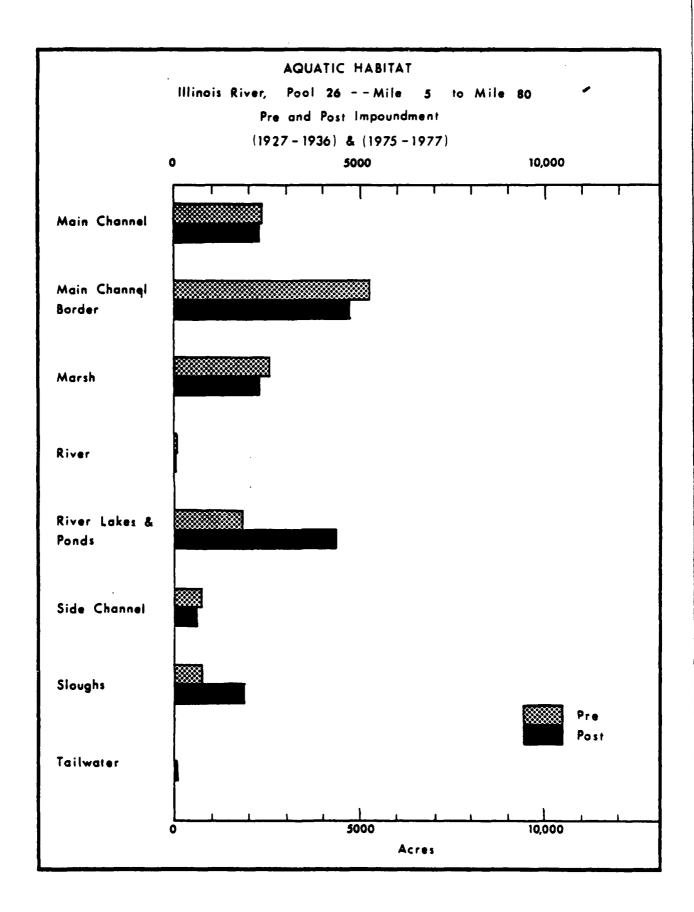


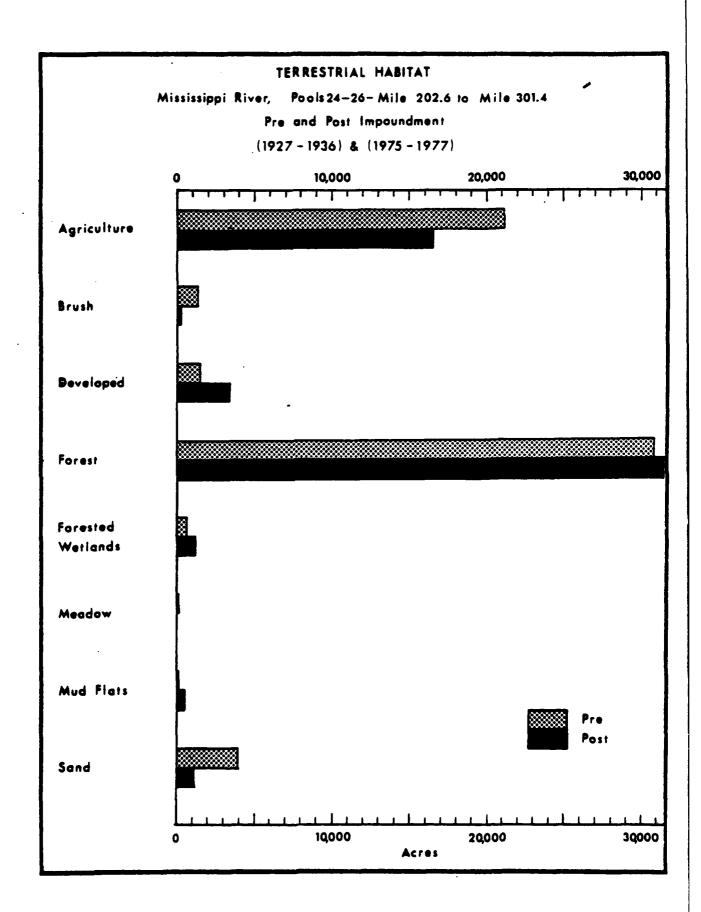


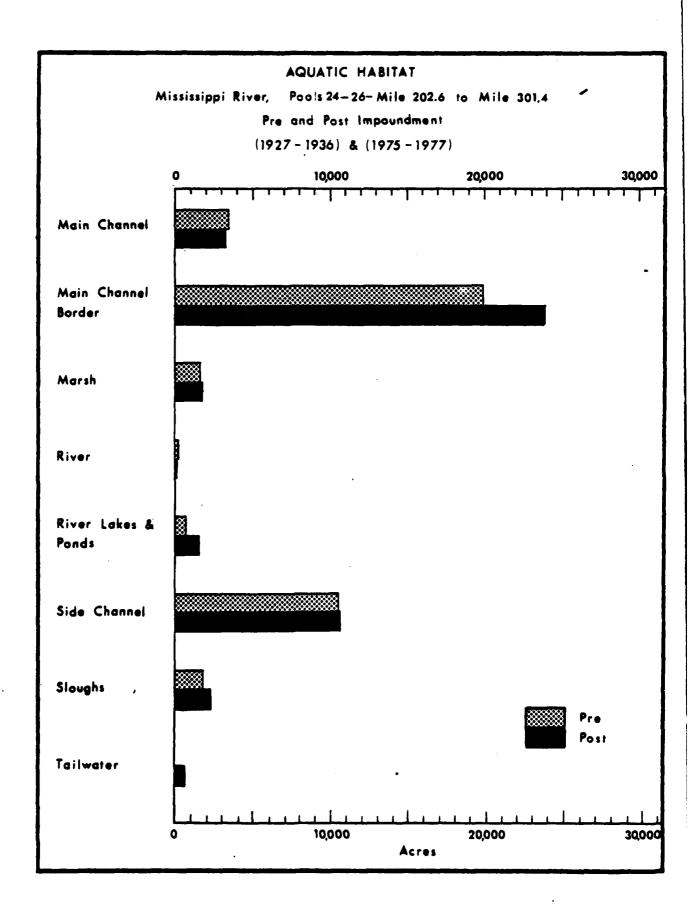


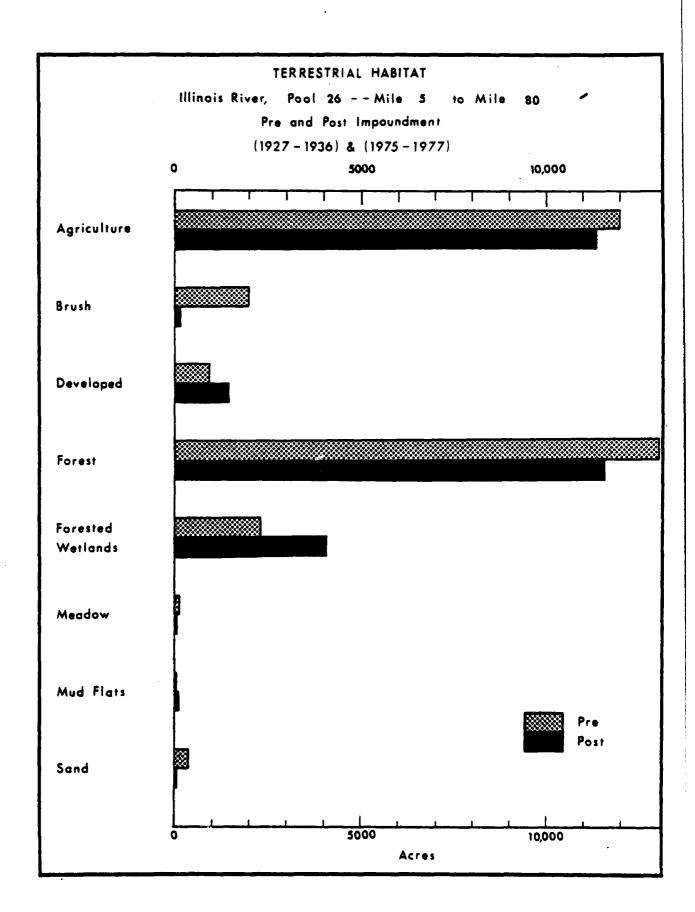
UPPER MISSISSIPPI & LOWER ILLINOIS RIVERS

Graphs by Rivers---Mississippi & Illinois



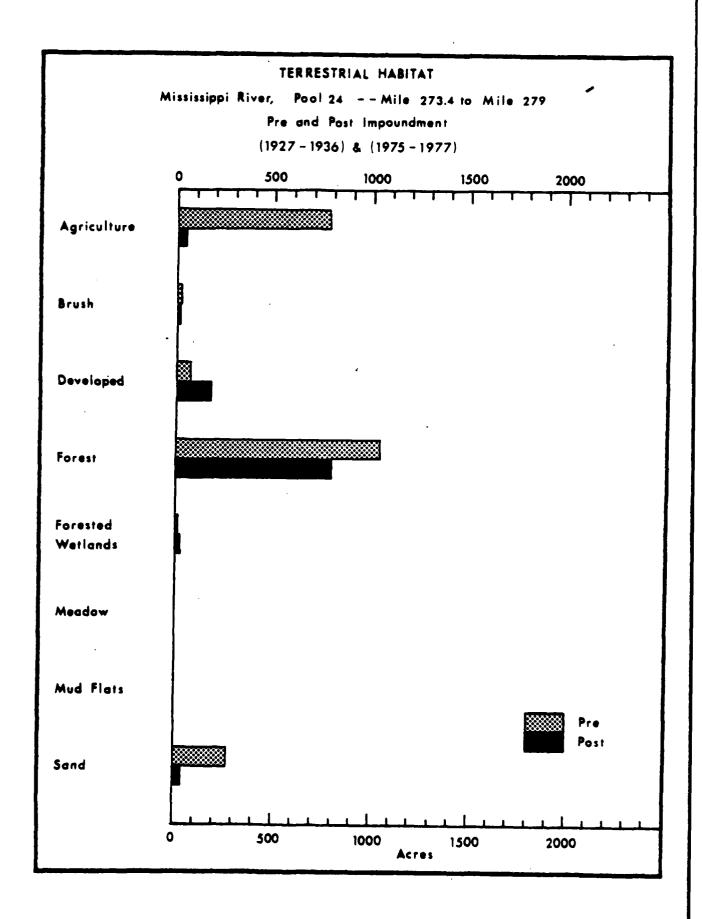


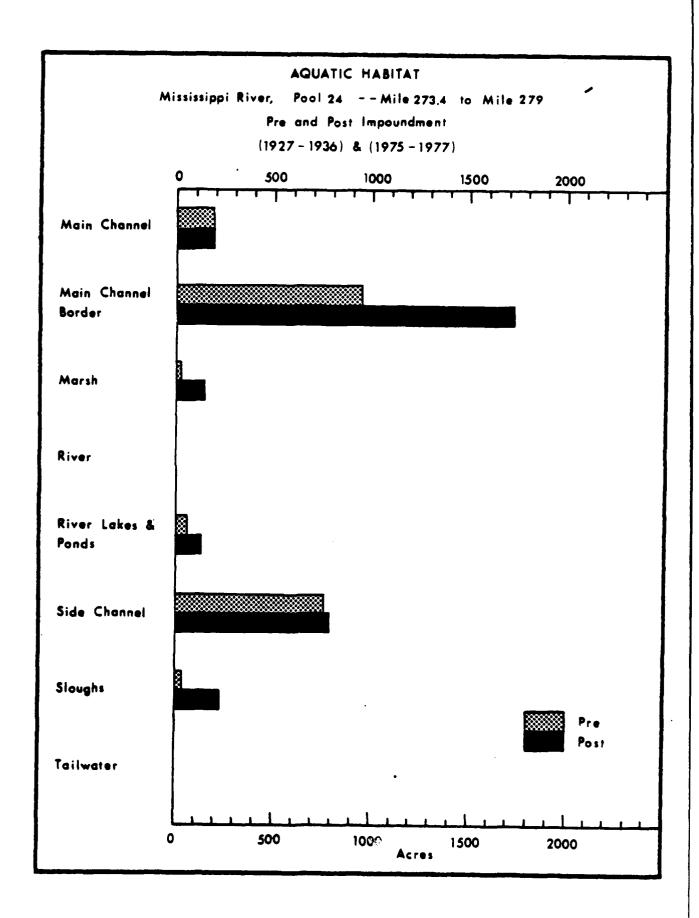


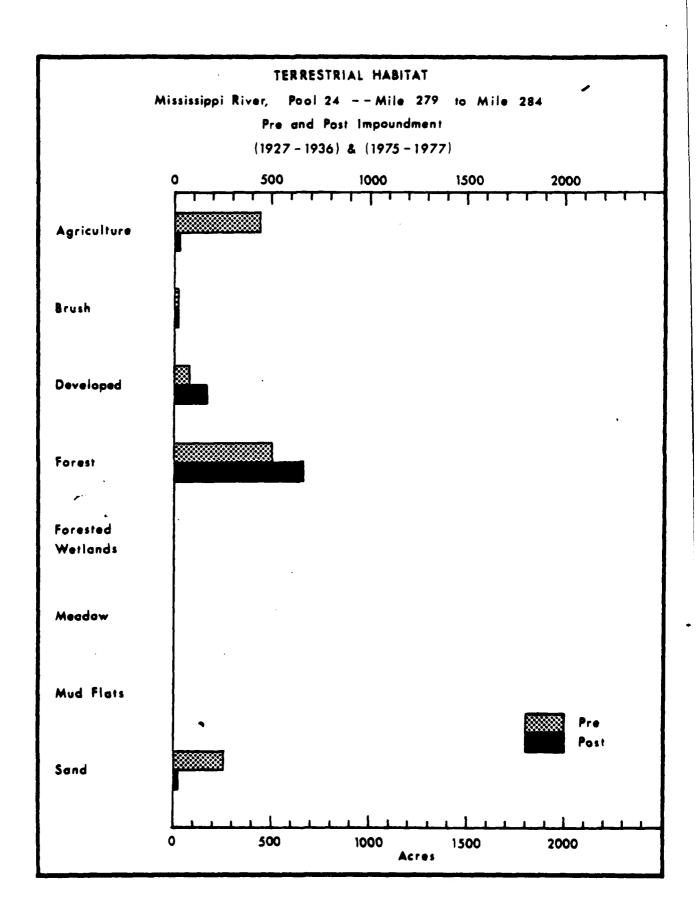


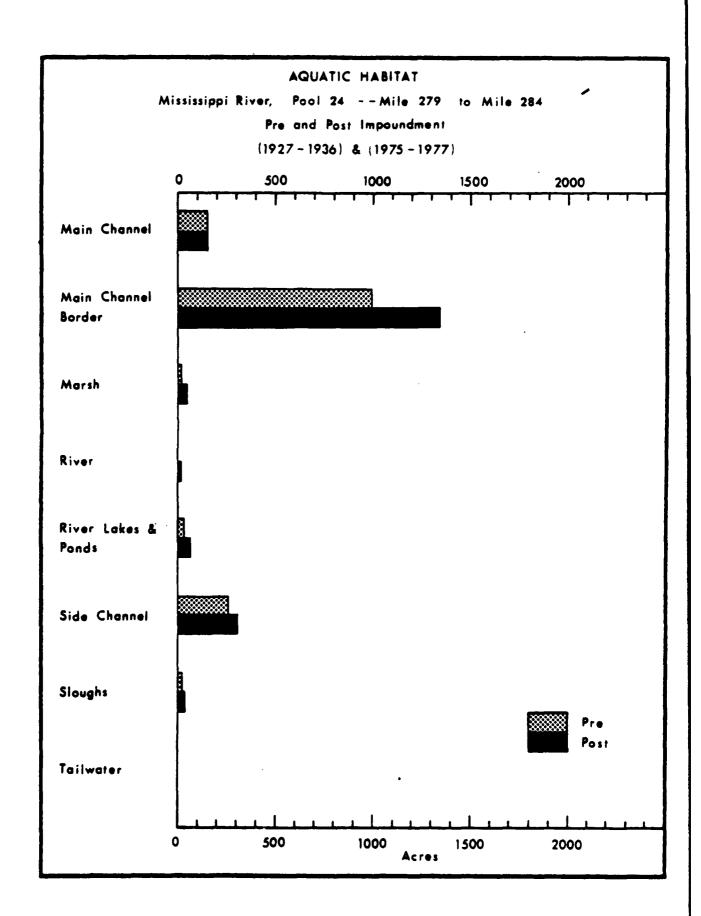
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER, POOL 24

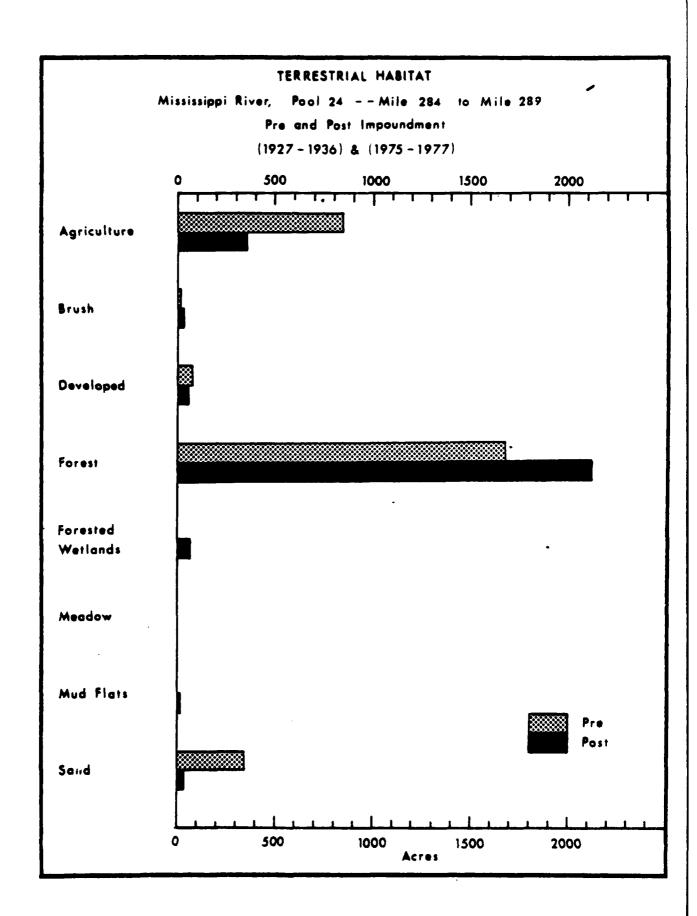
Graphs by 5 Mile Sections

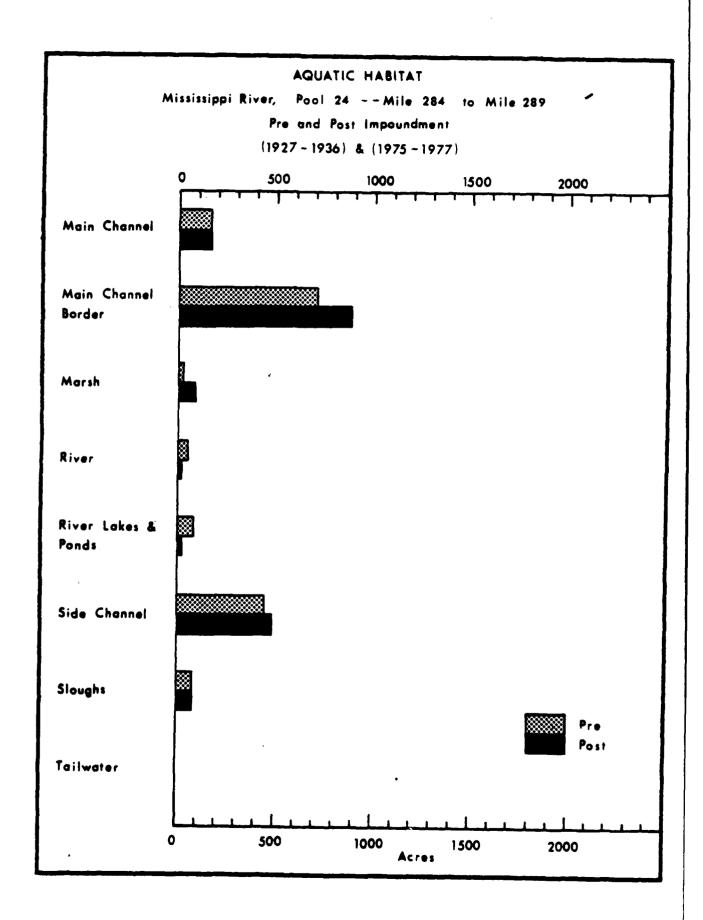


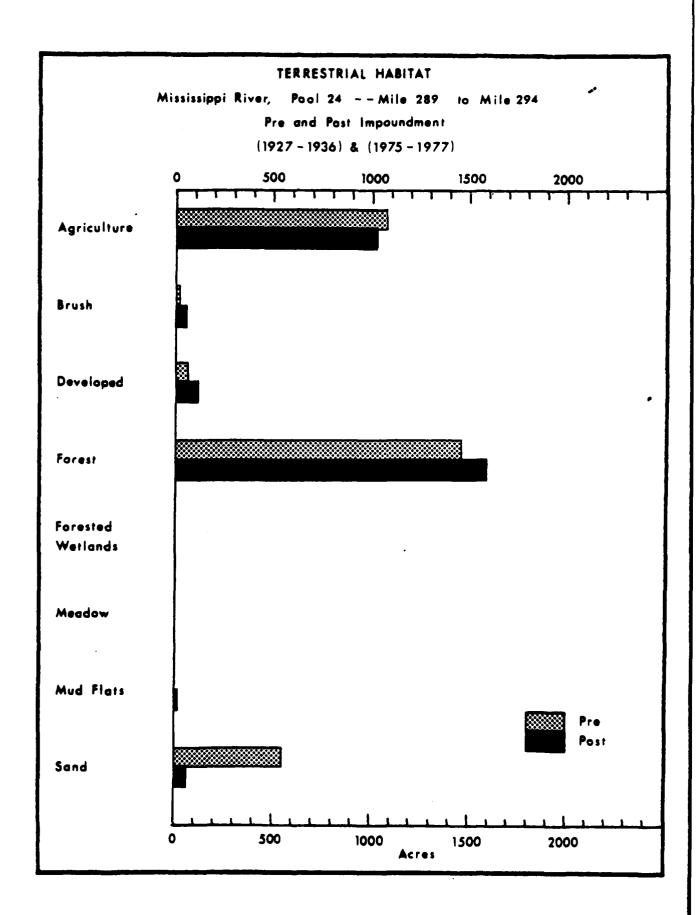


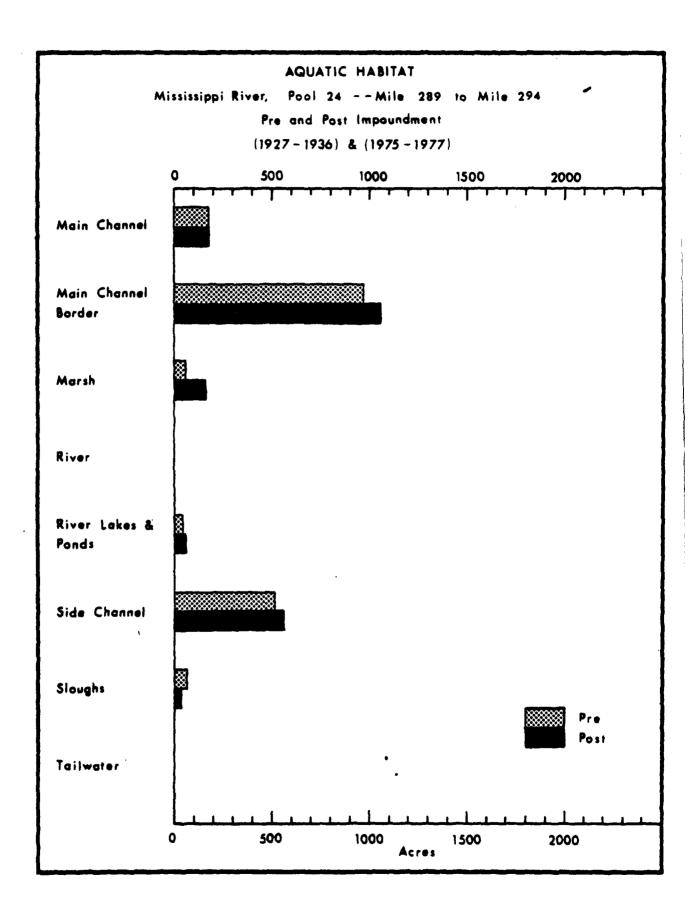




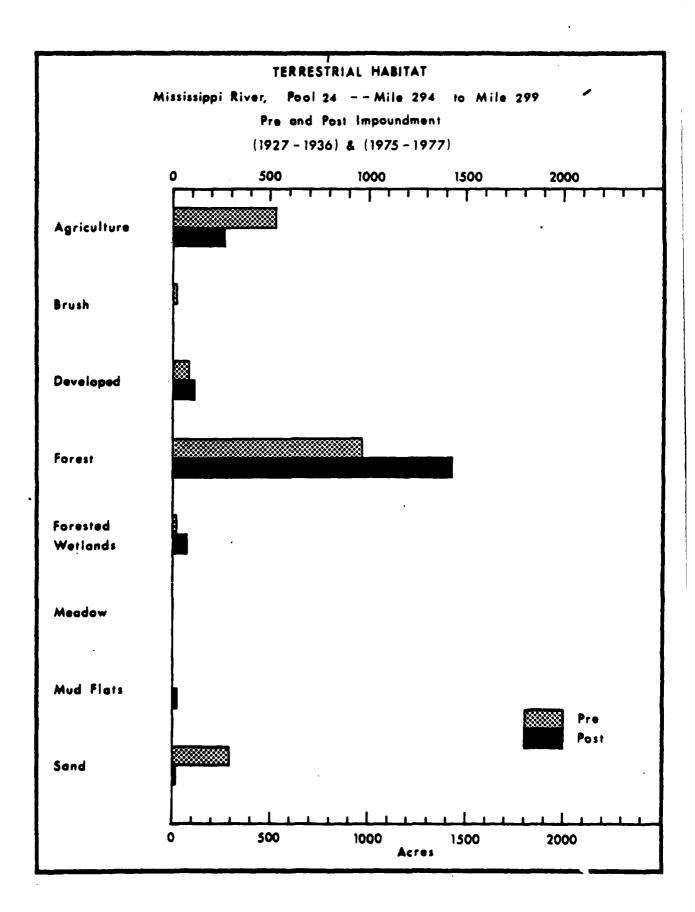


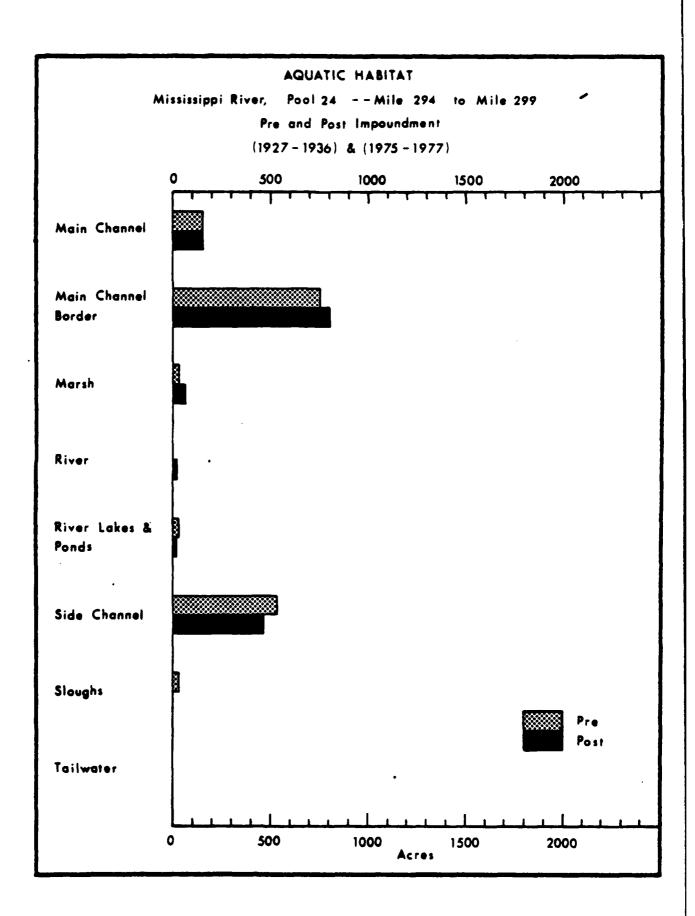


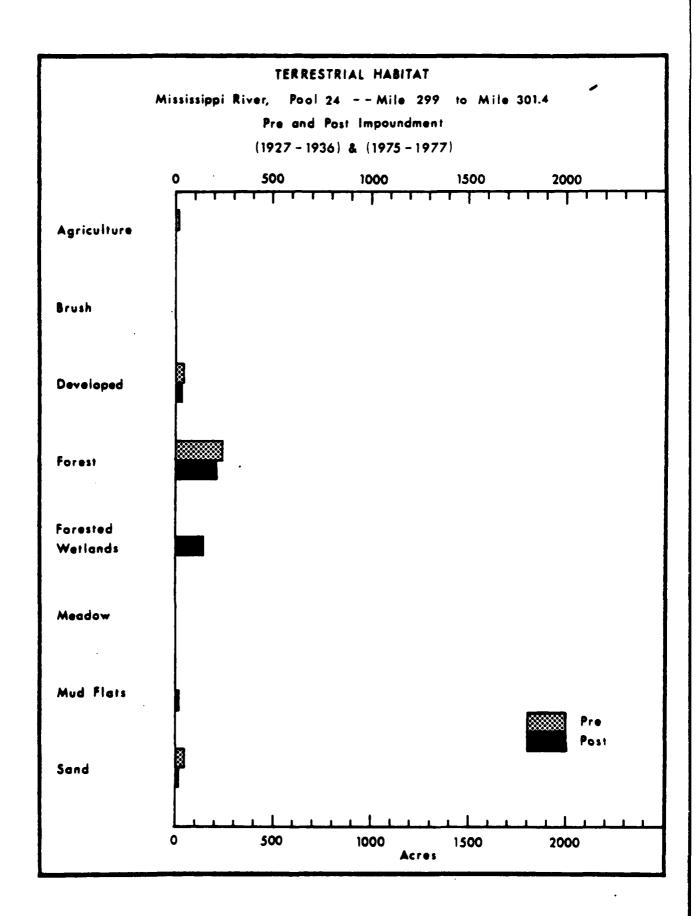


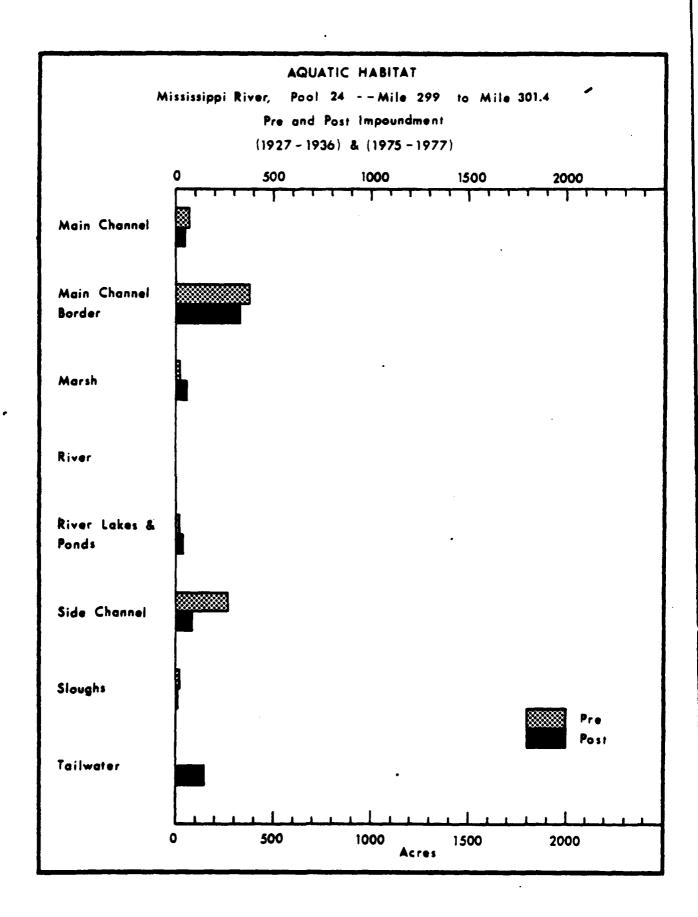


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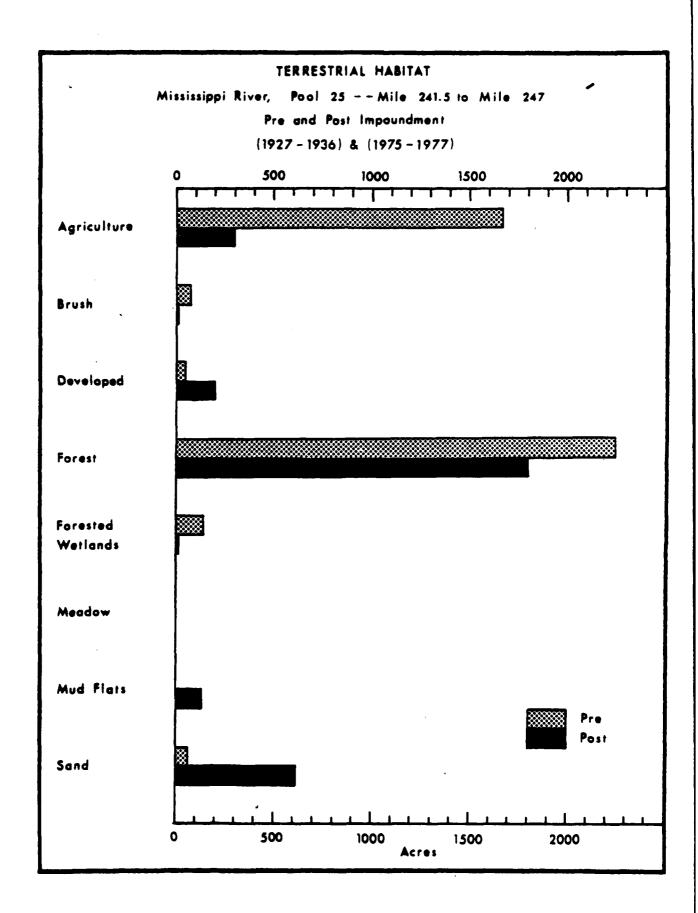


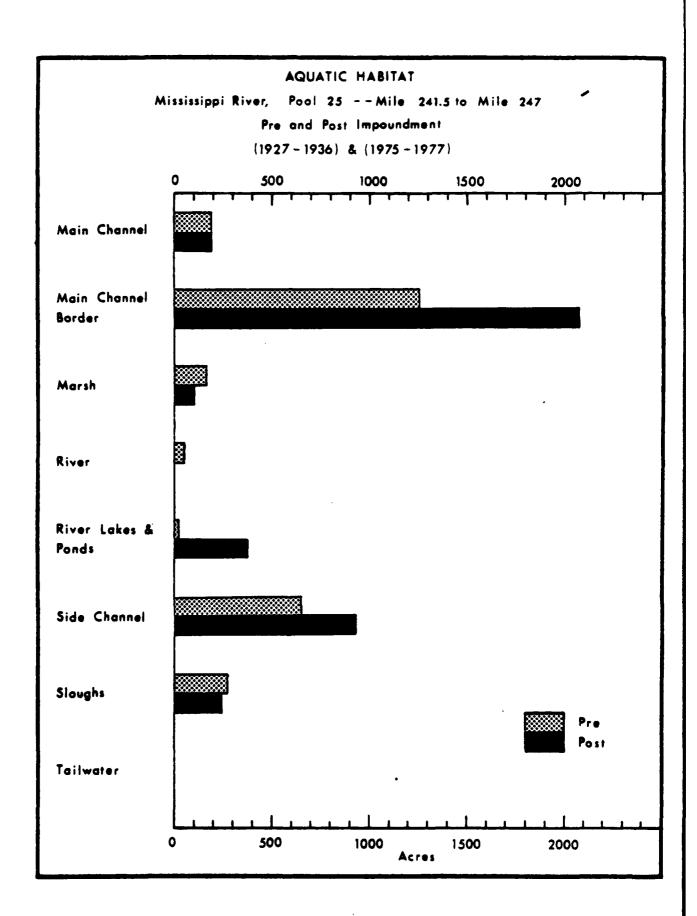


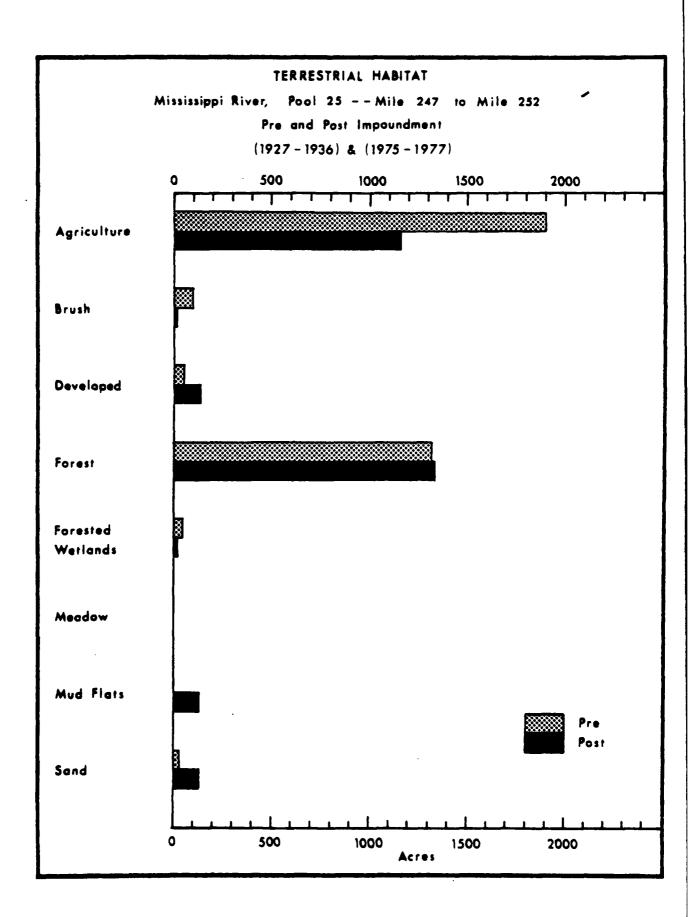


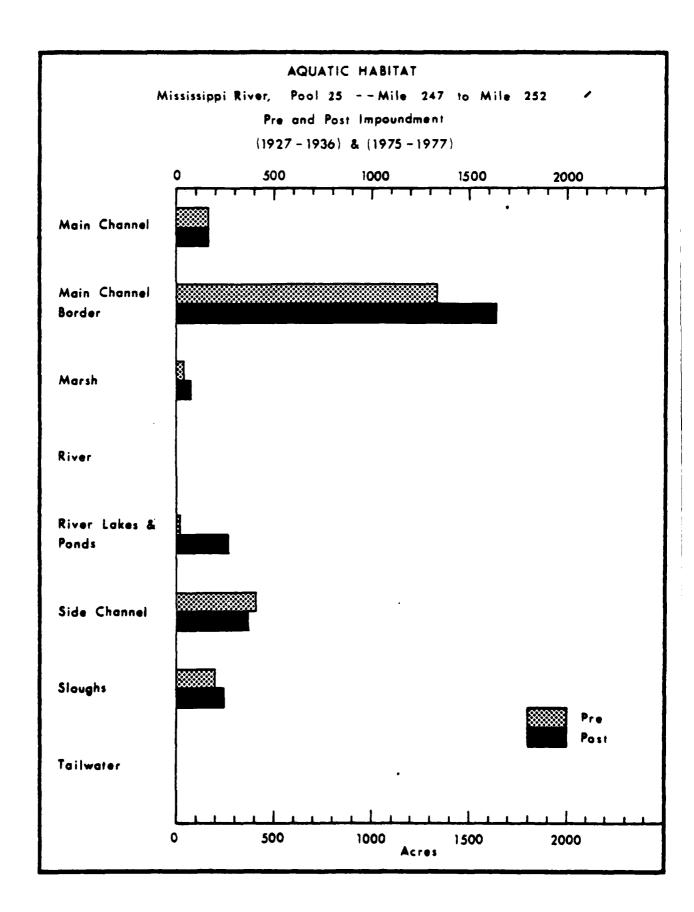
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER, POOL 25

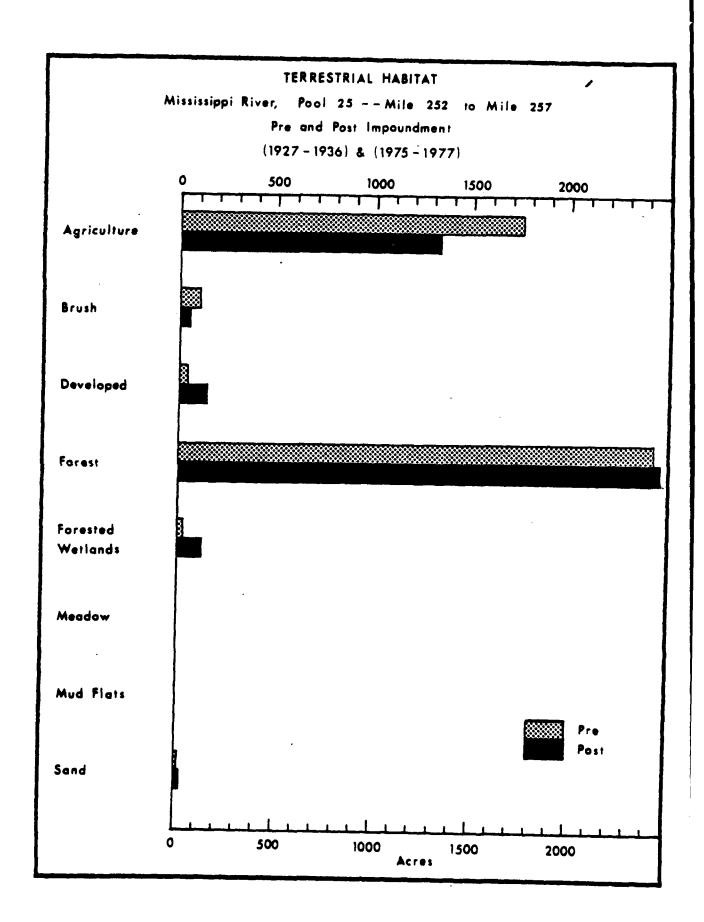
Graphs by 5 Mile Sections

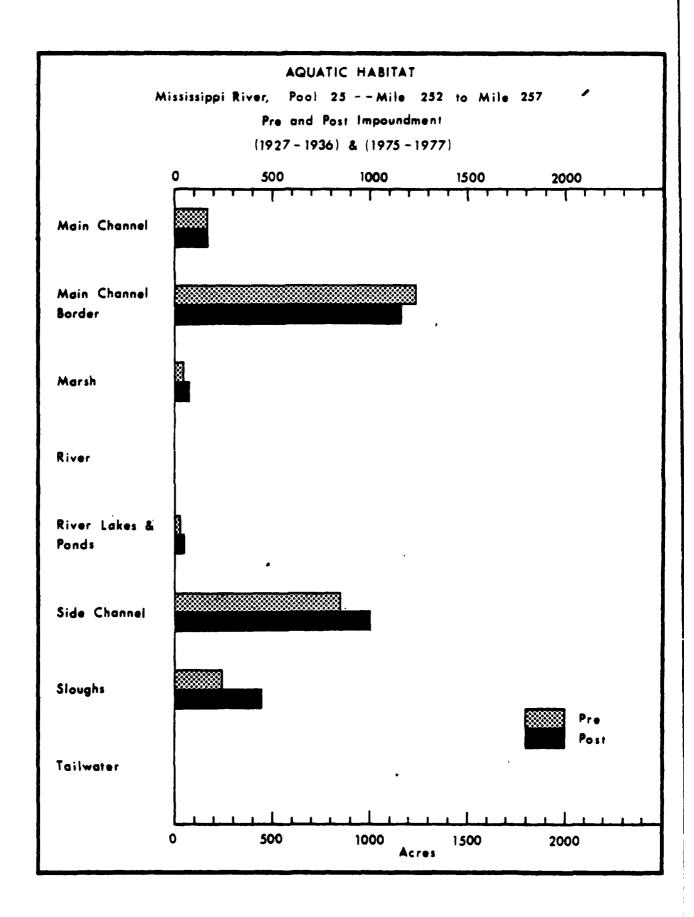


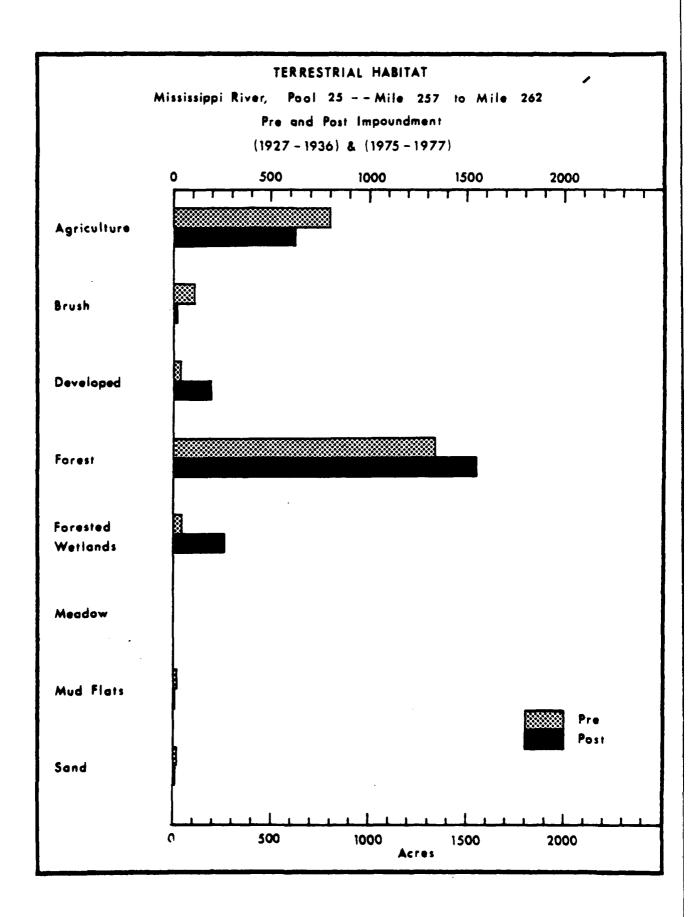


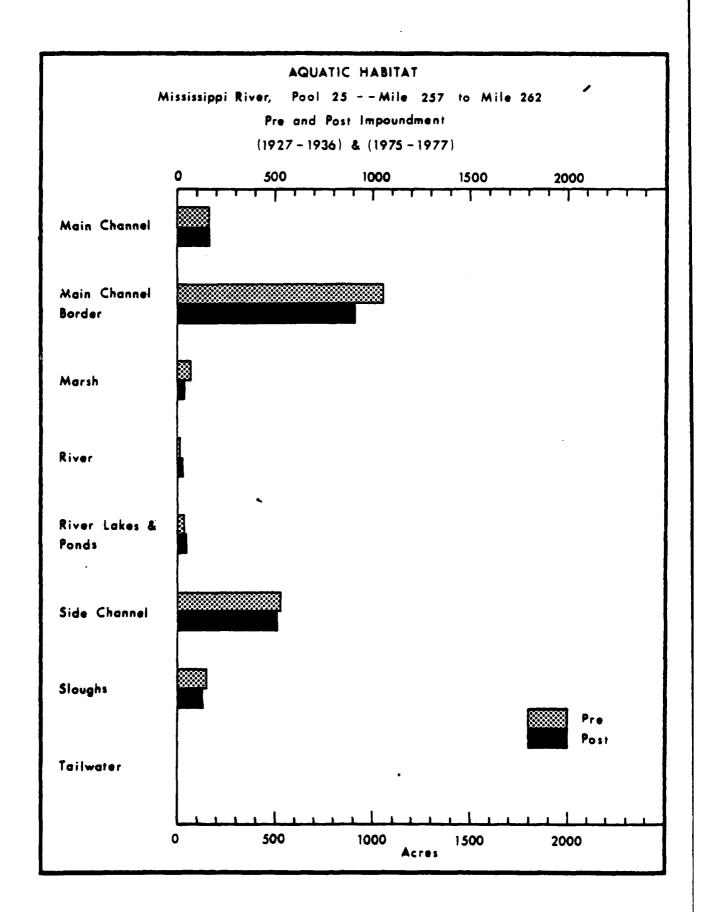


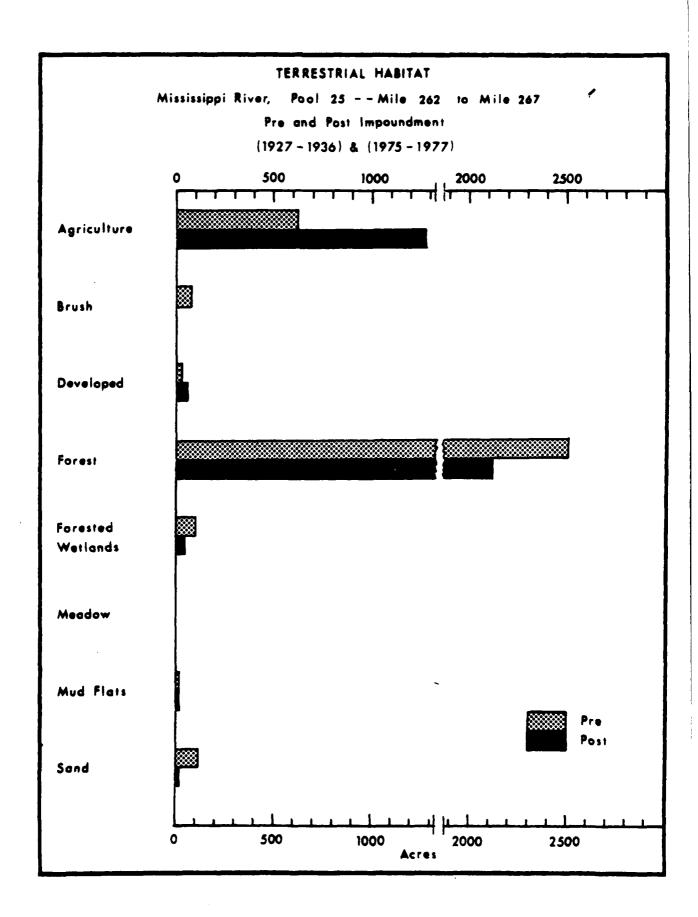


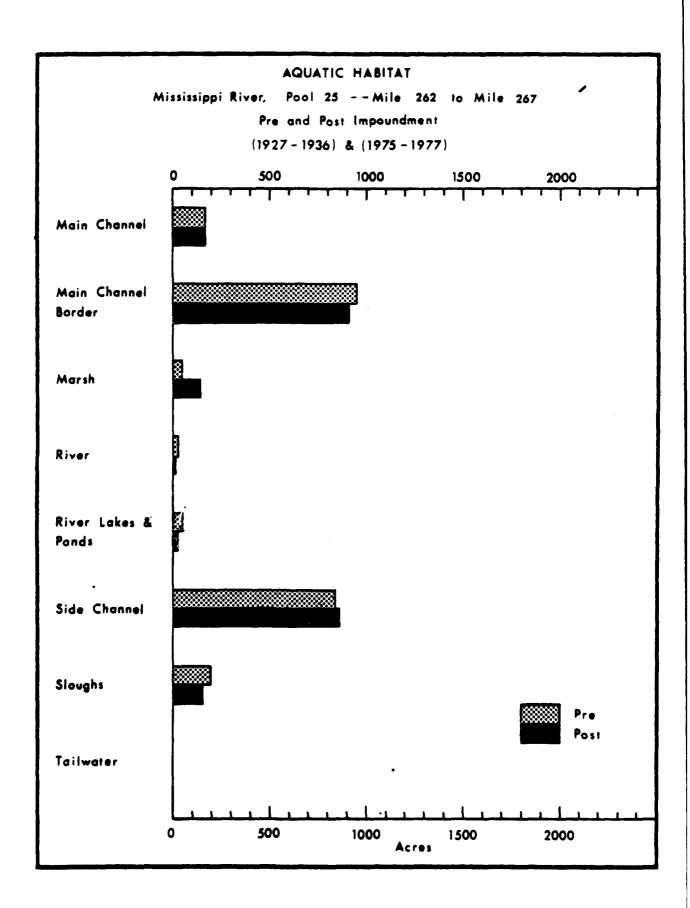


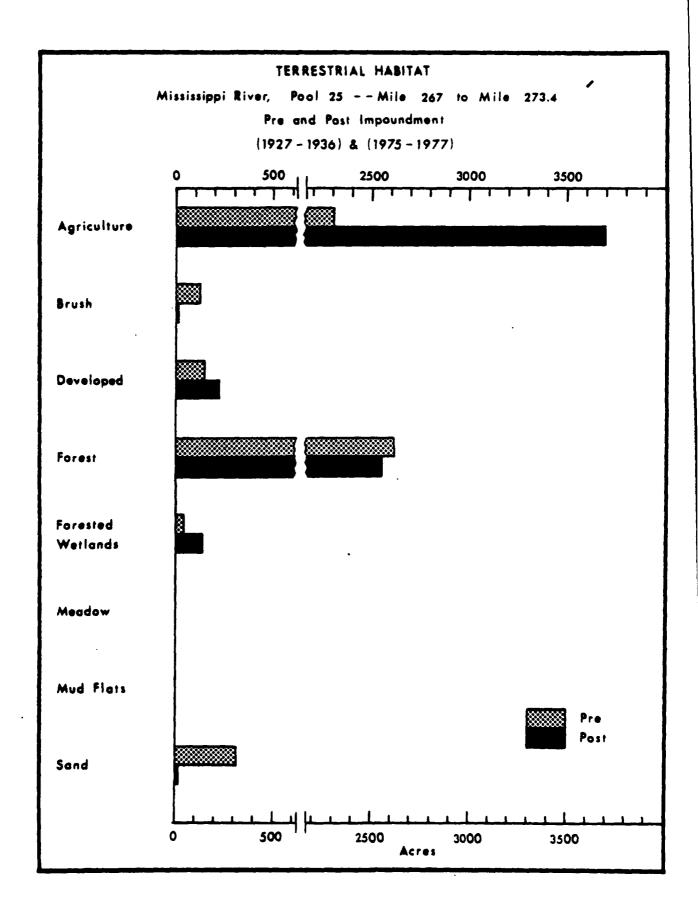


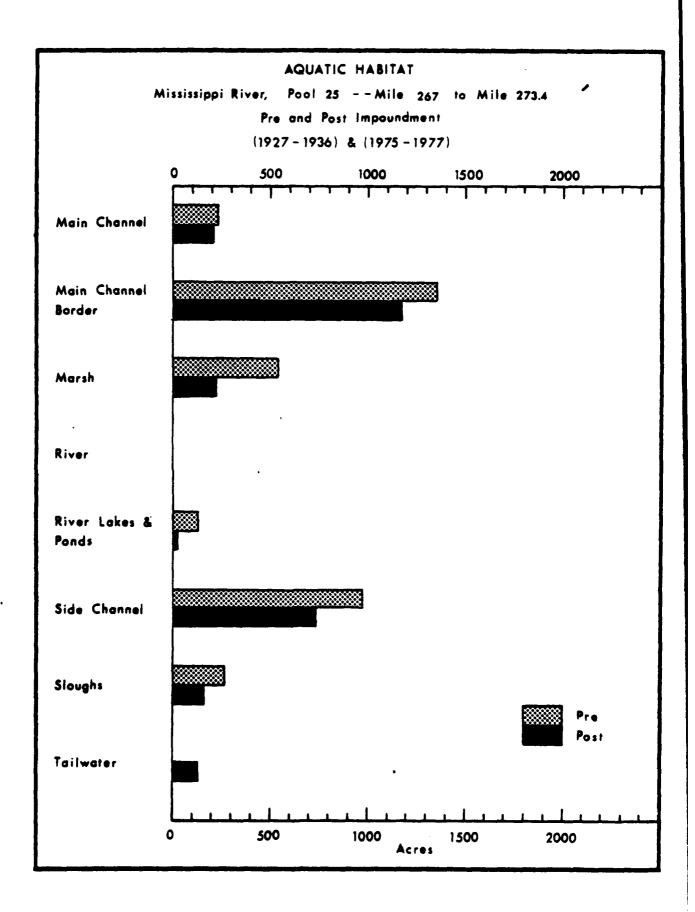






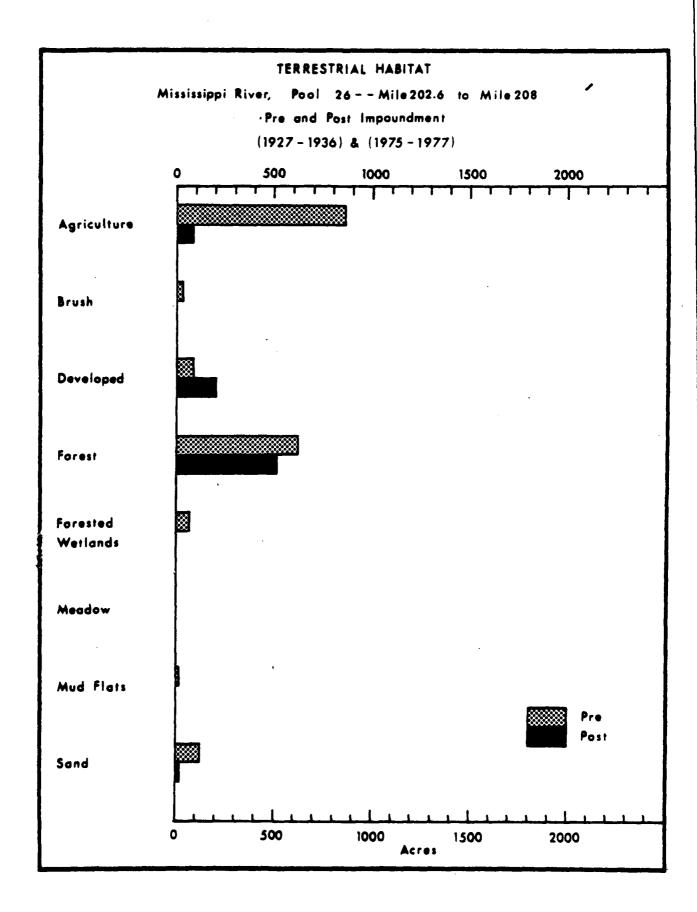


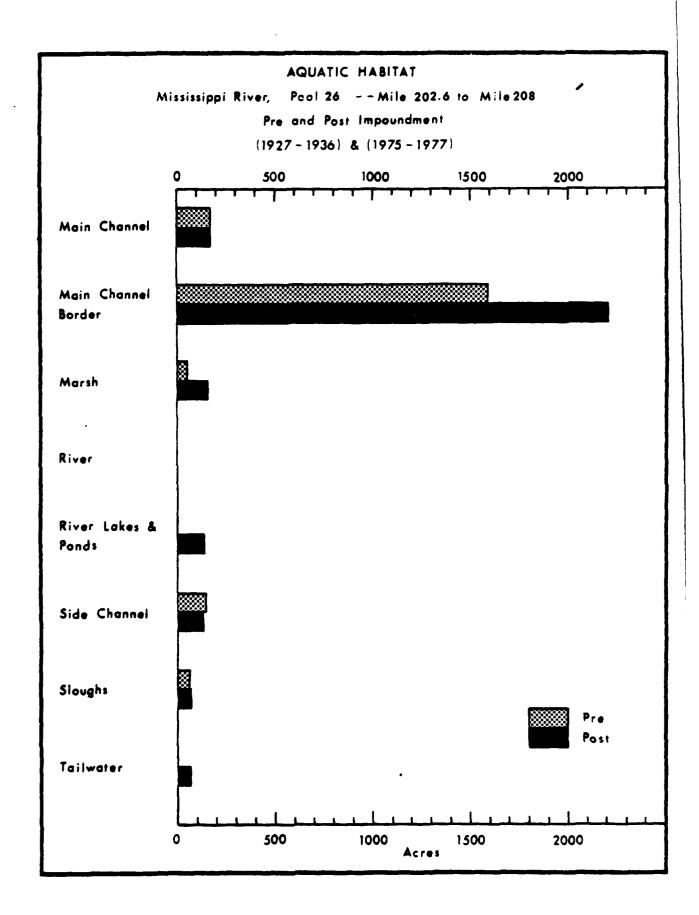


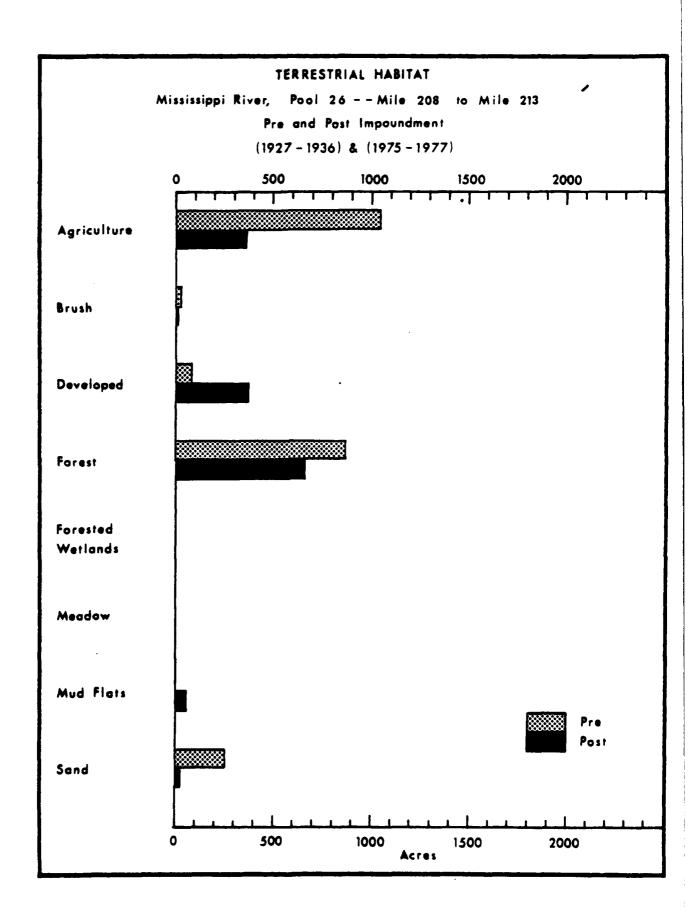


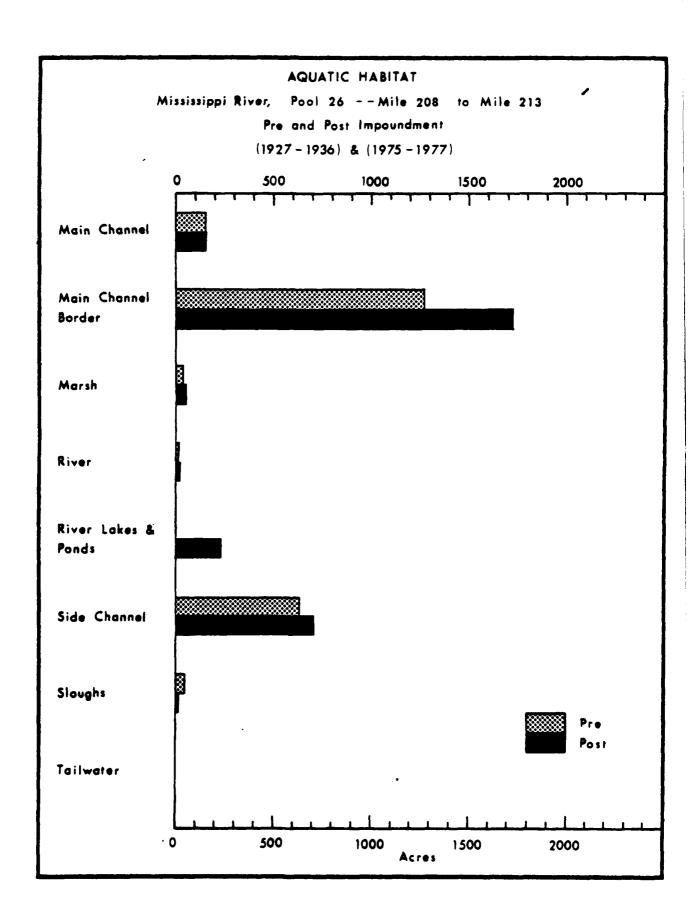
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER, POOL 26

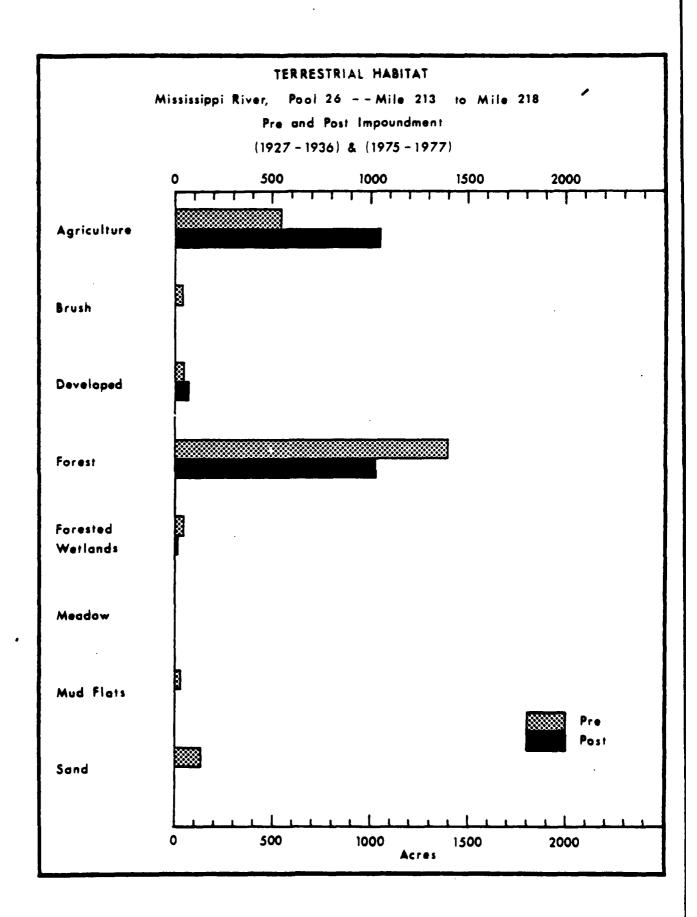
Graphs by 5 mile Sections

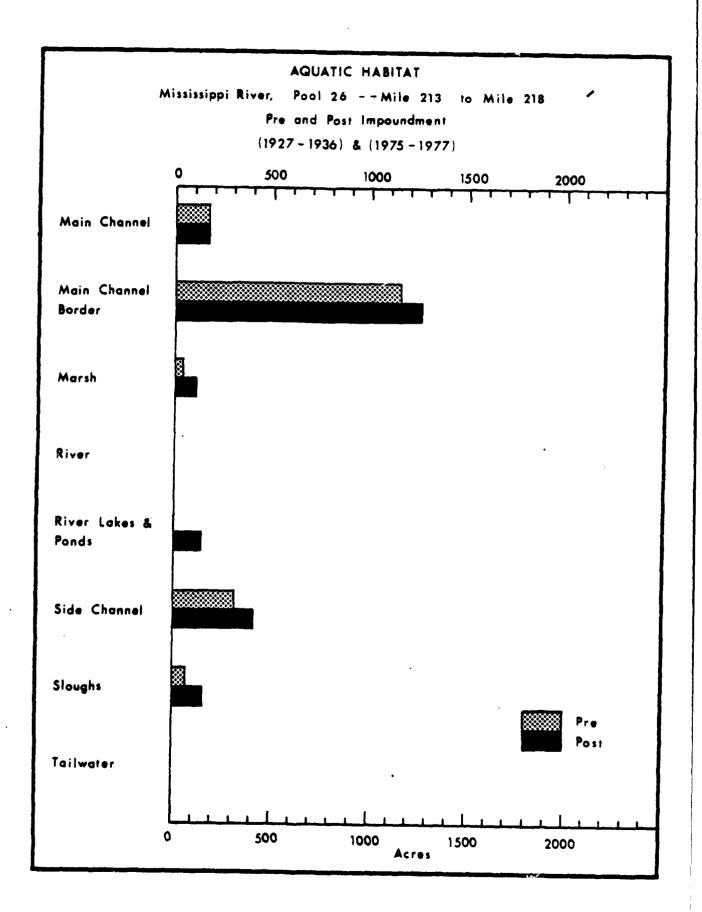


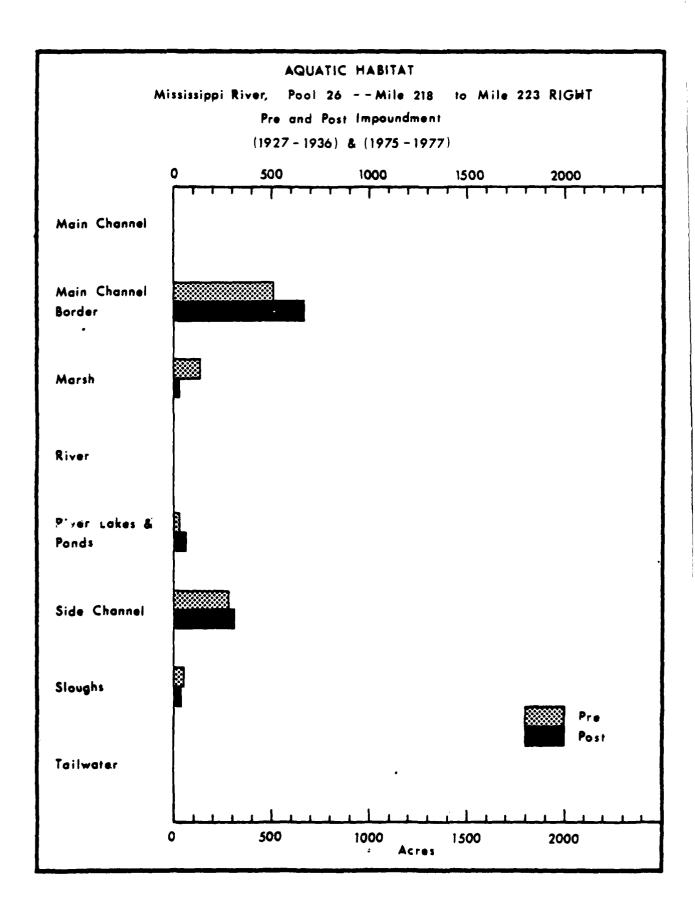




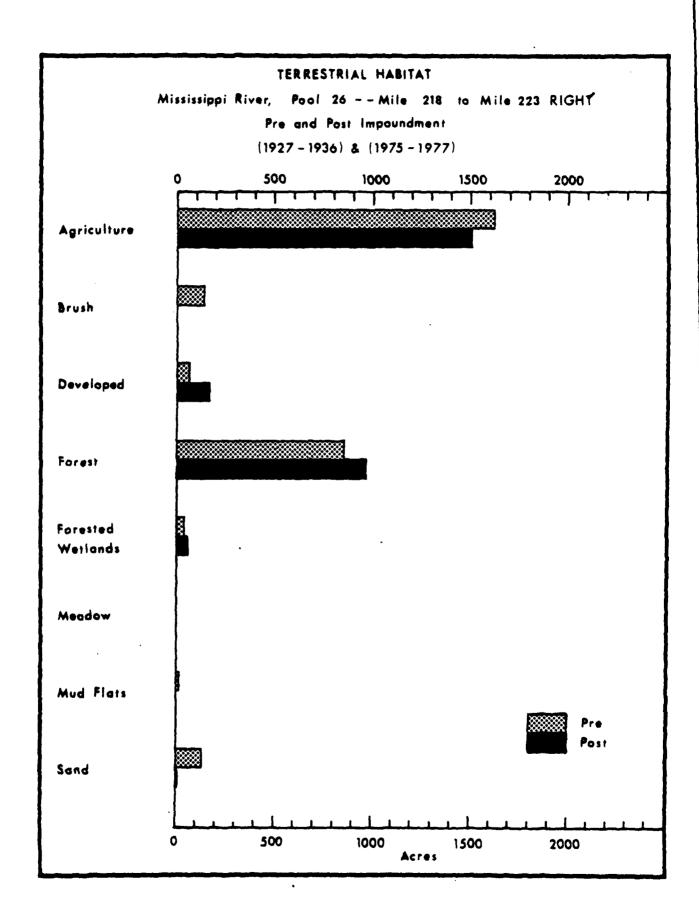


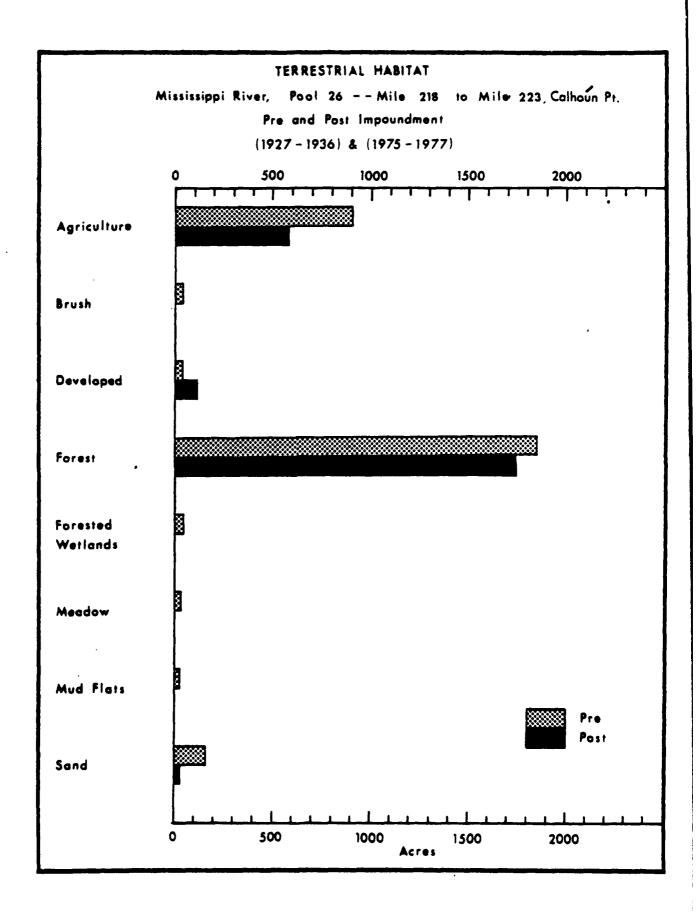


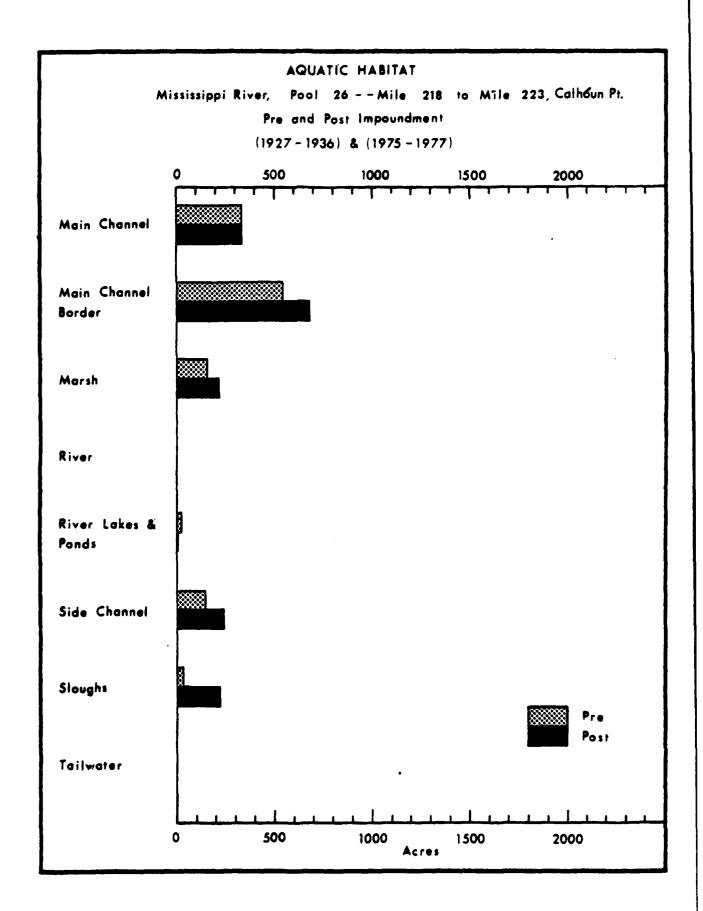


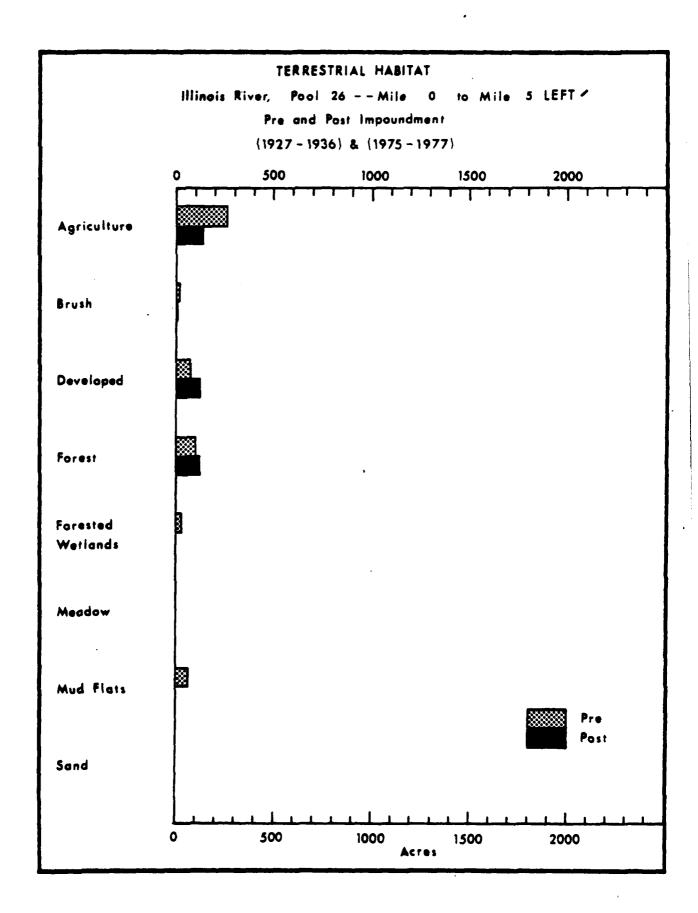


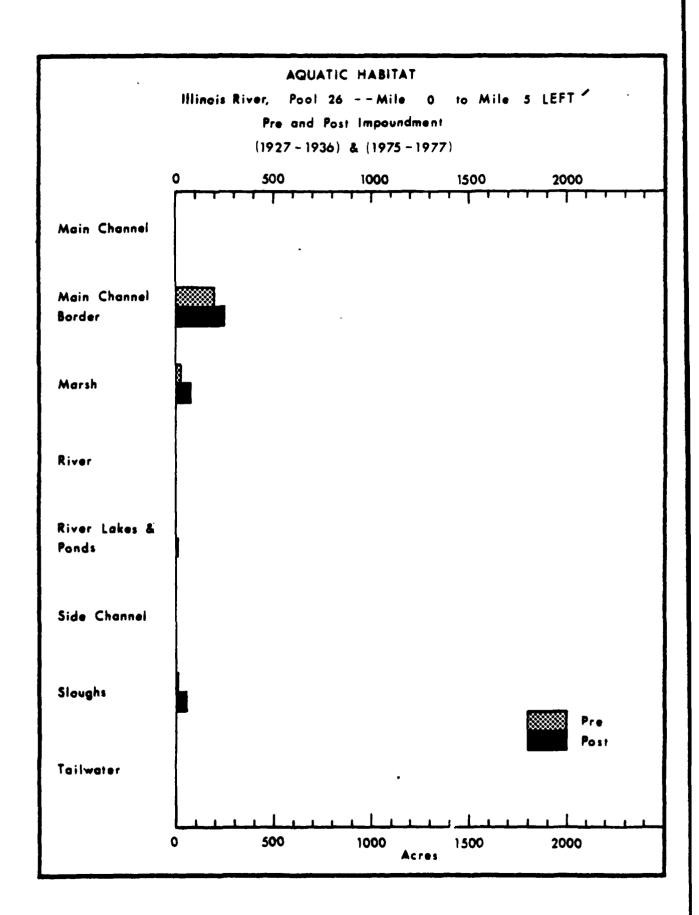
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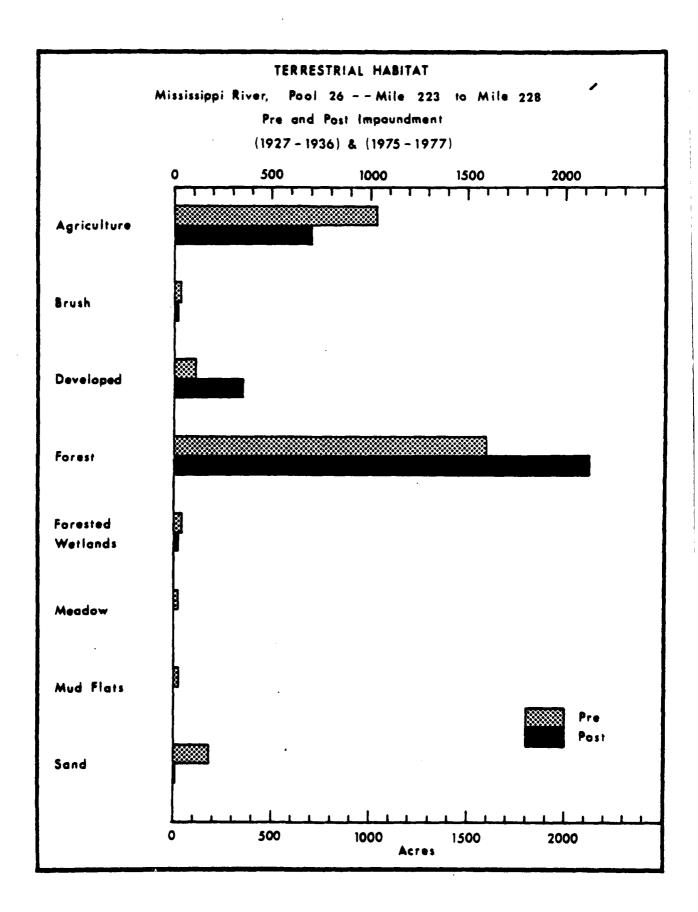


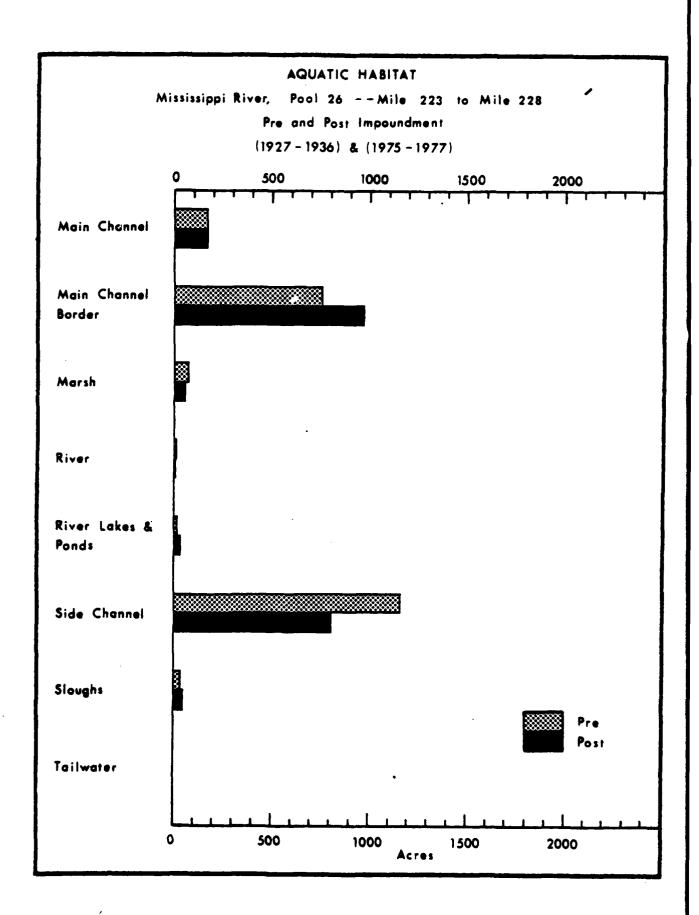


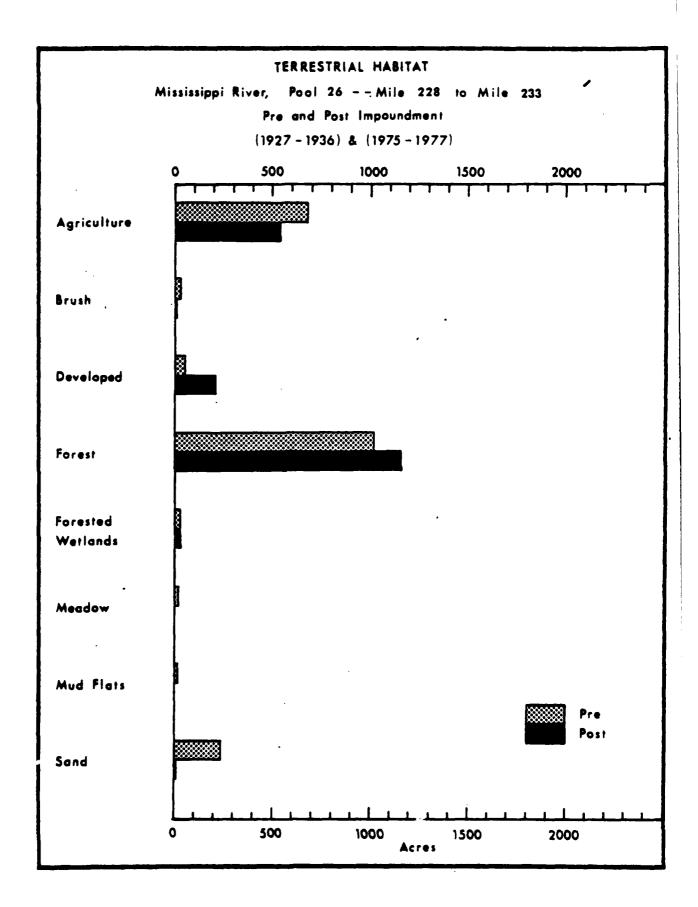


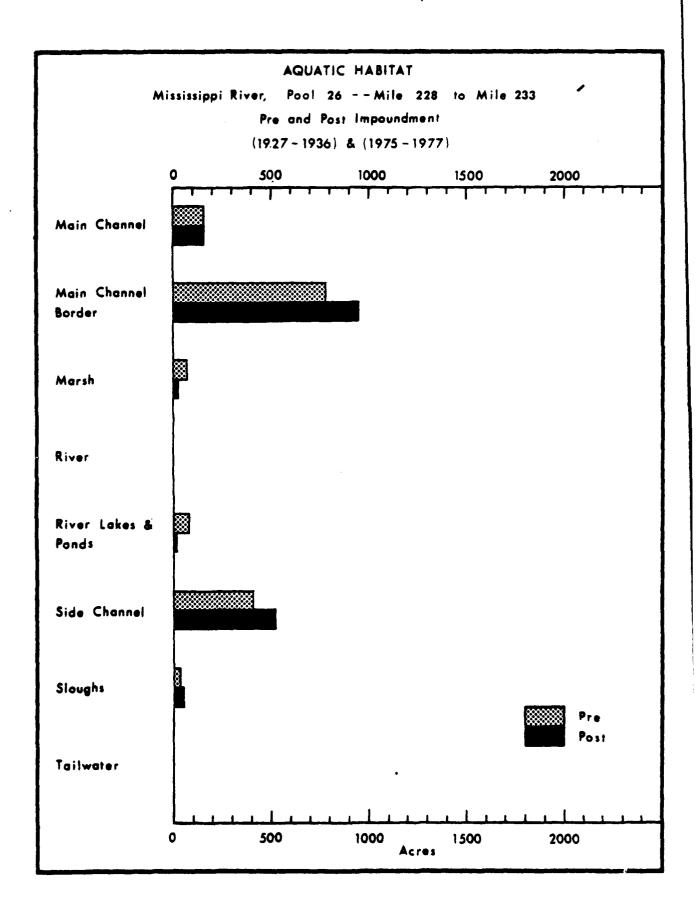


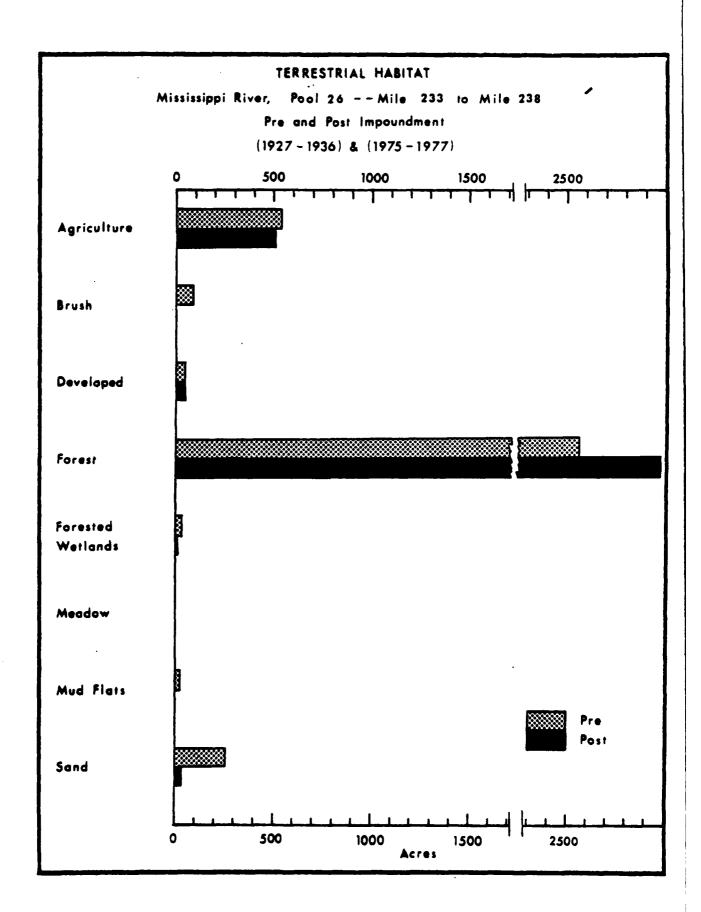


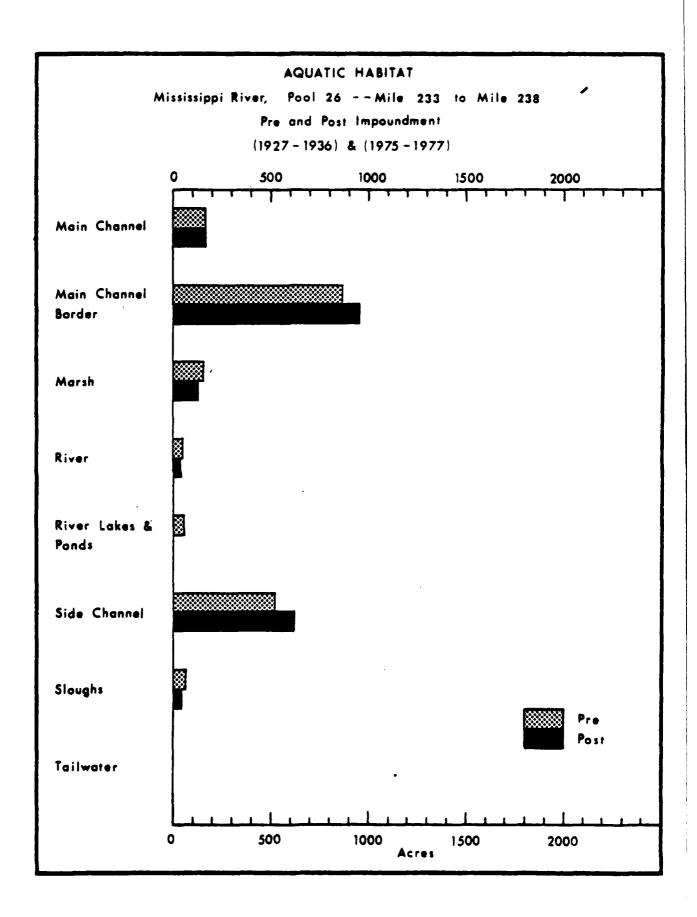


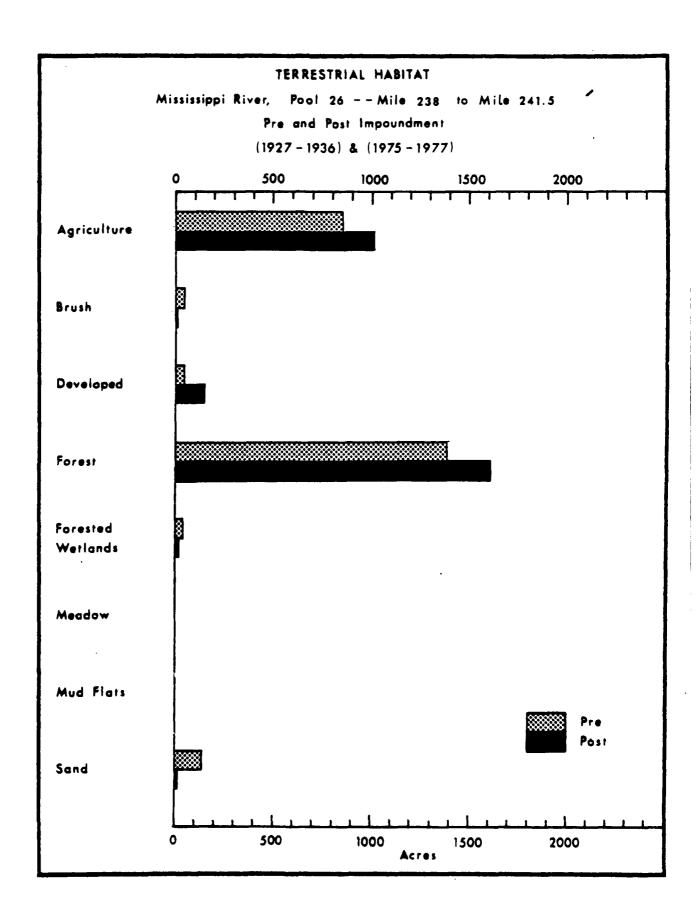


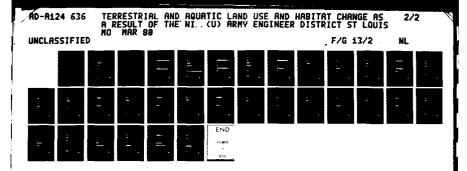


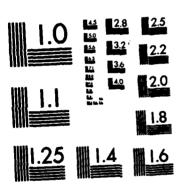






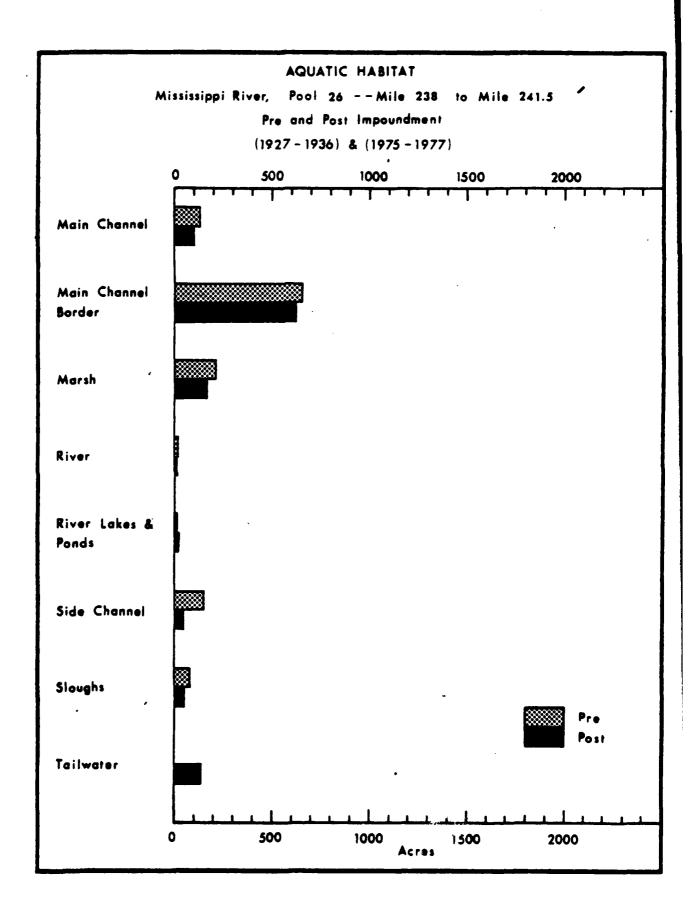






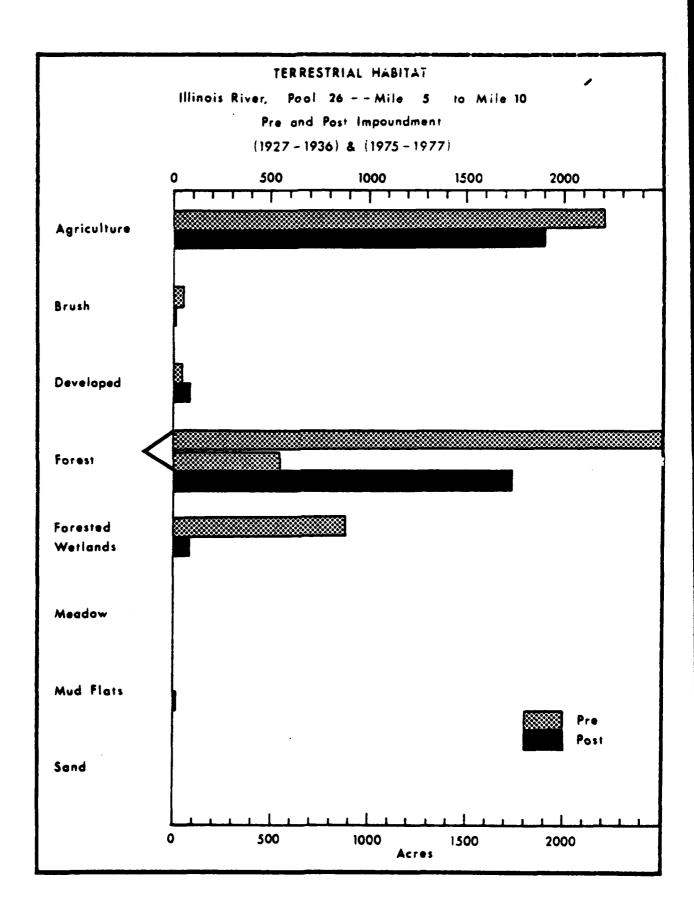
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

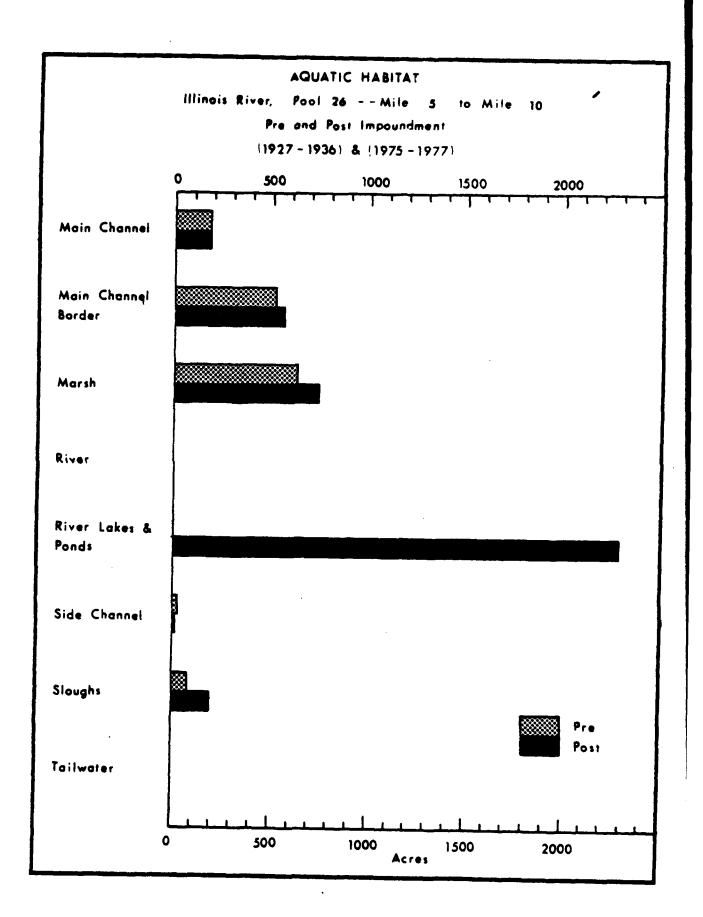
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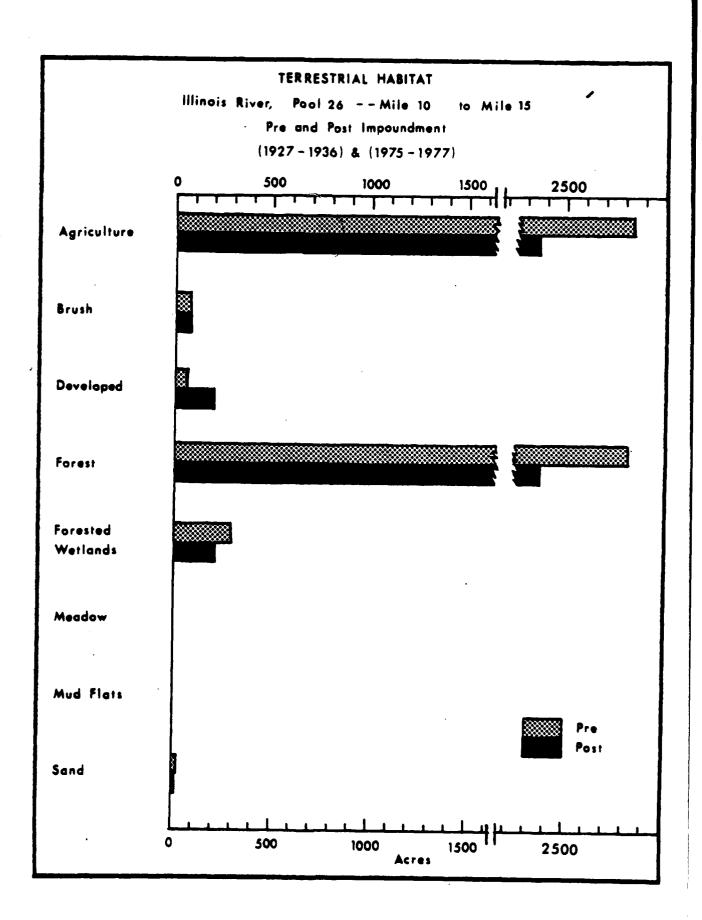


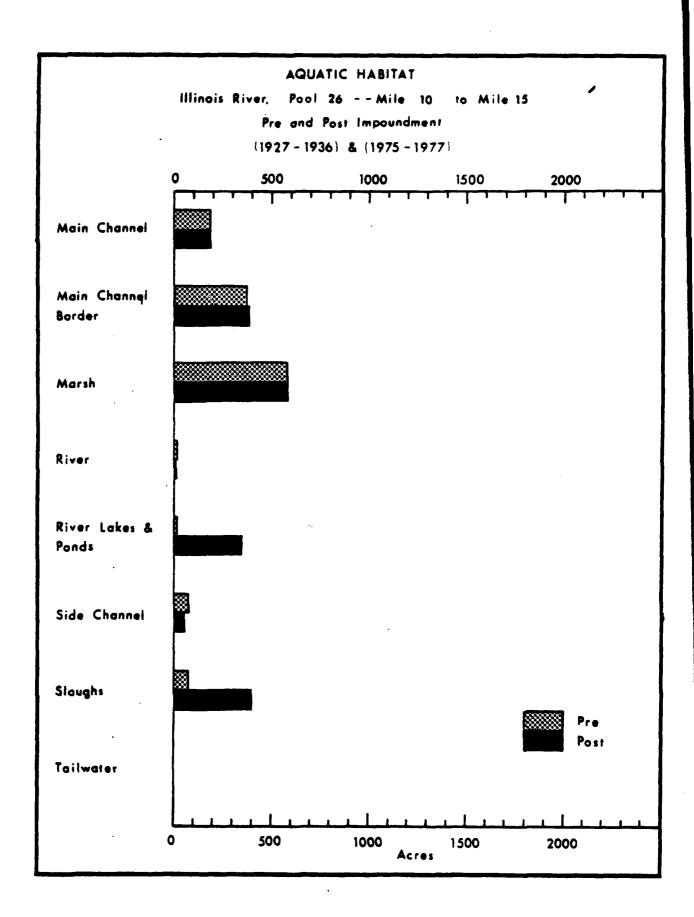
LOWER ILLINOIS RIVER

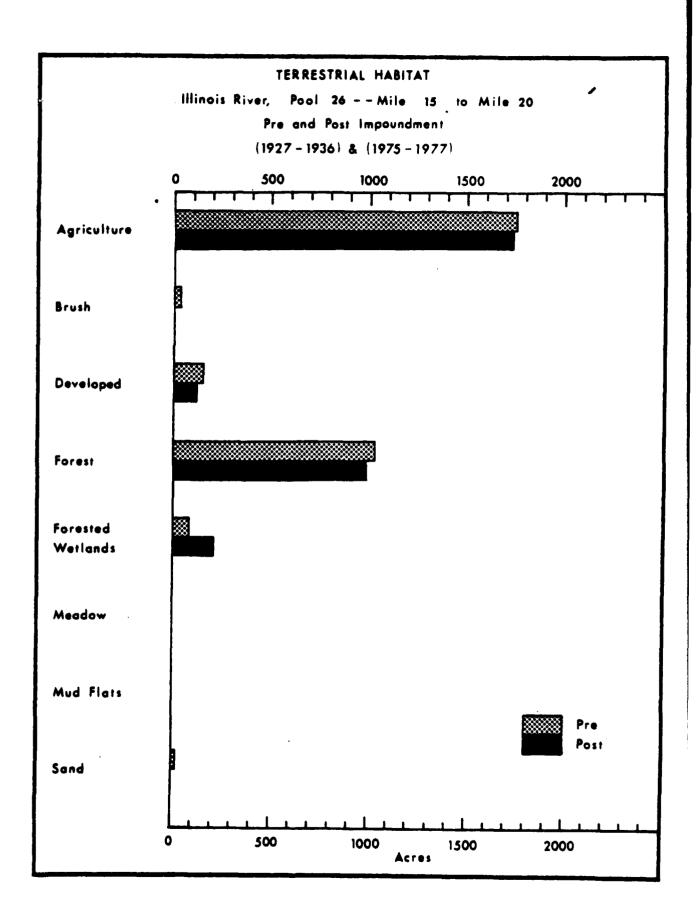
Graphs by 5 Mile Sections

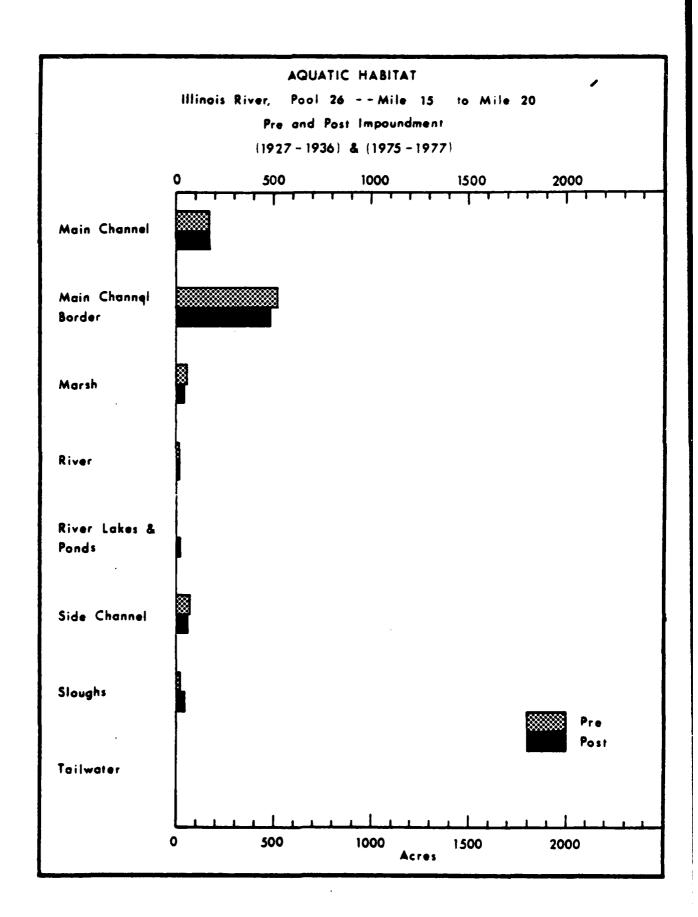


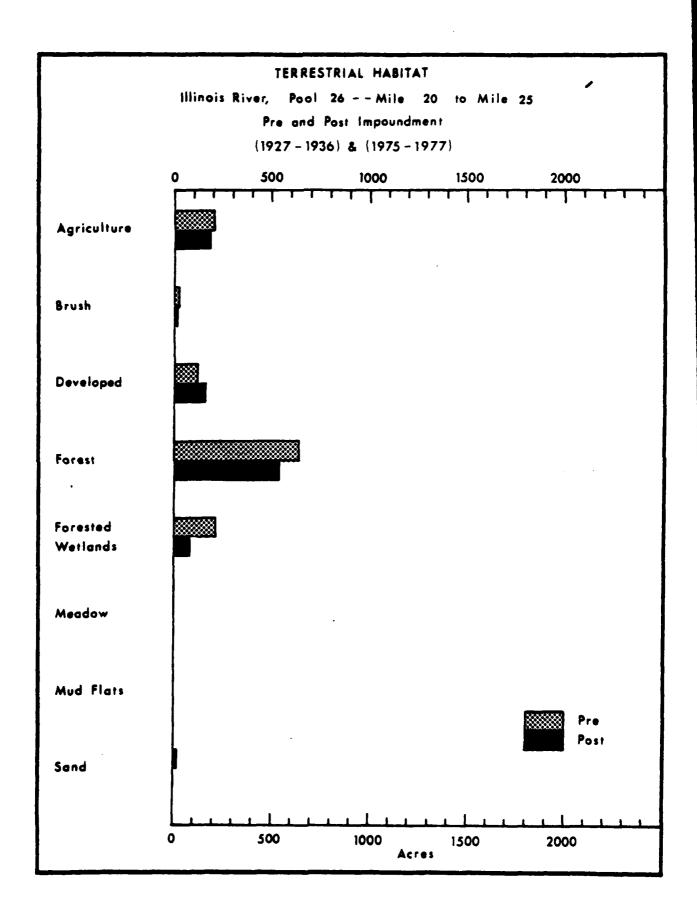


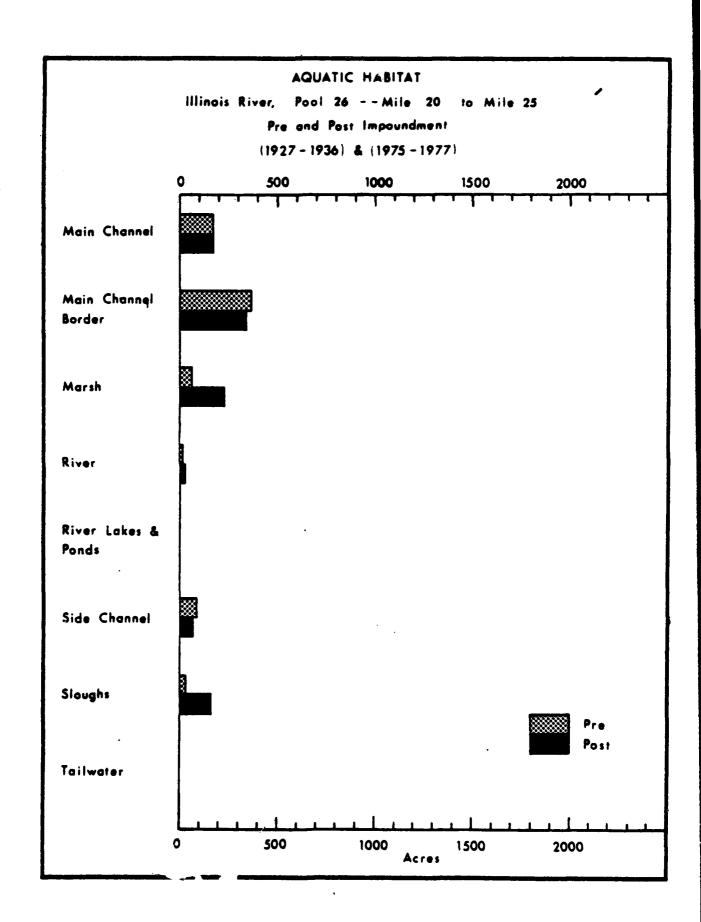


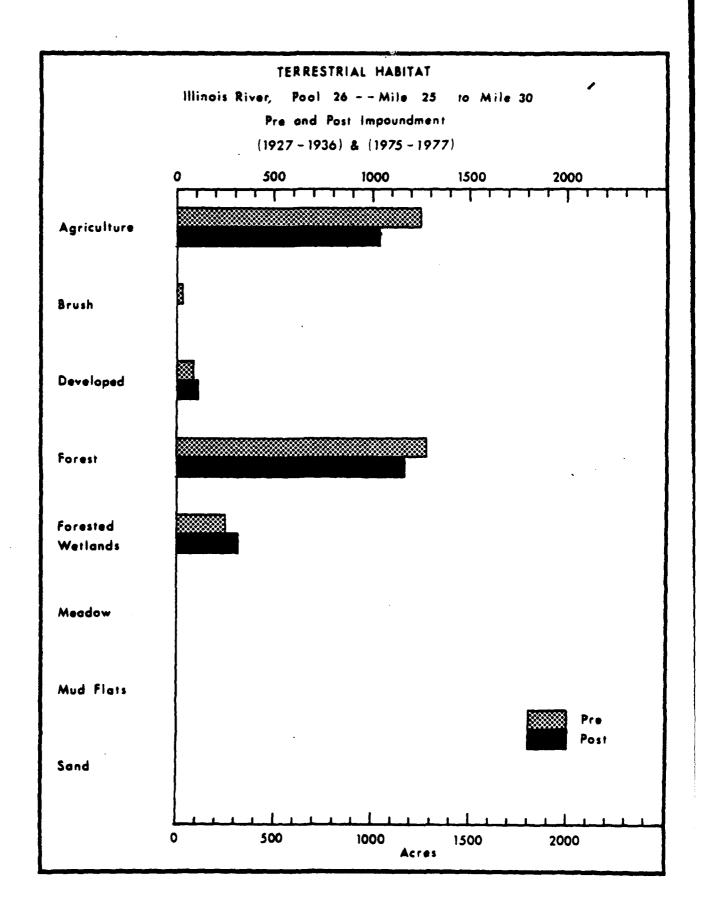


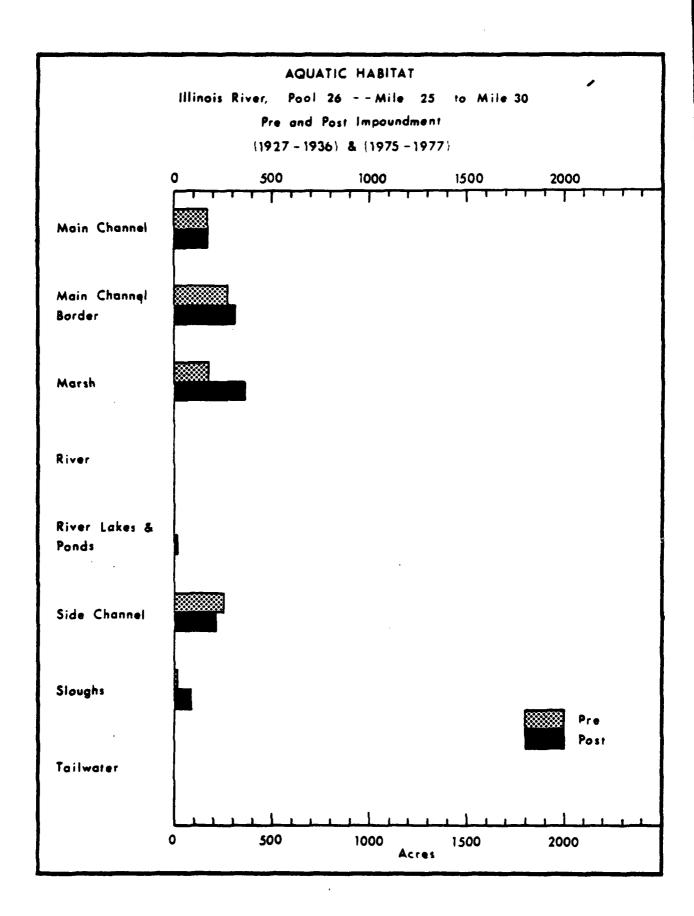


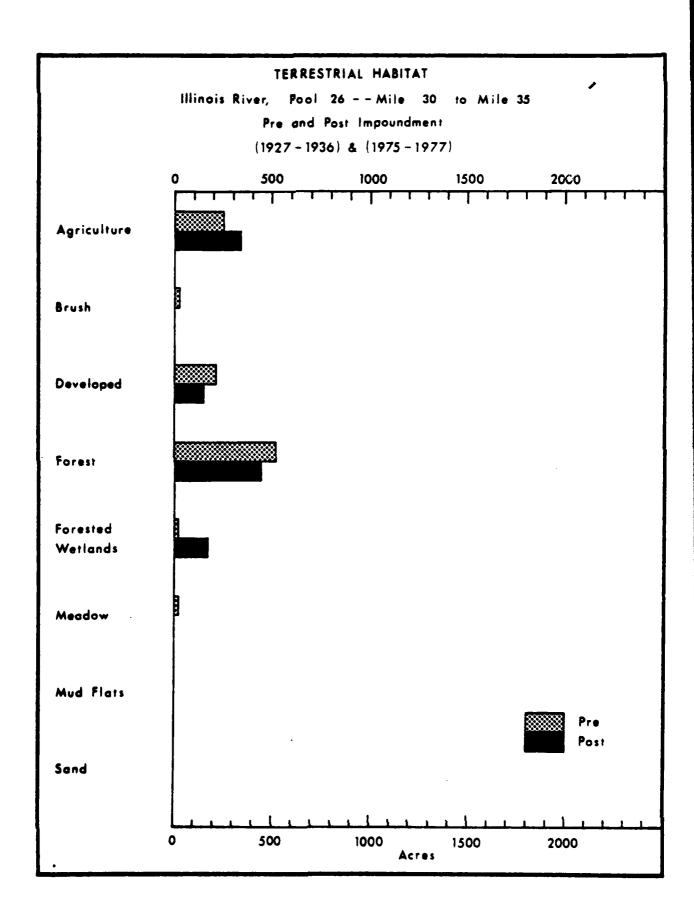


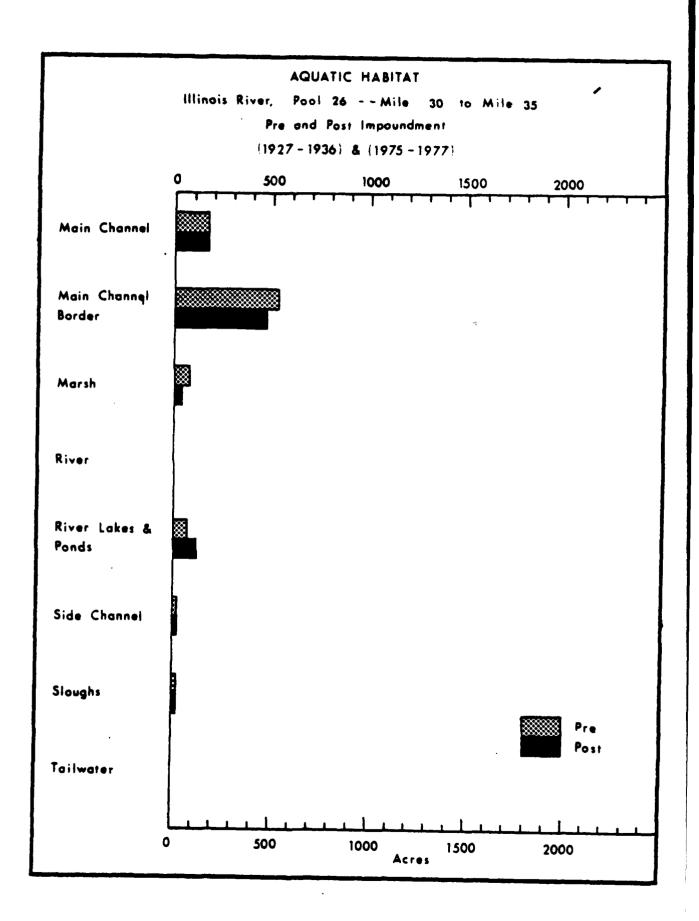


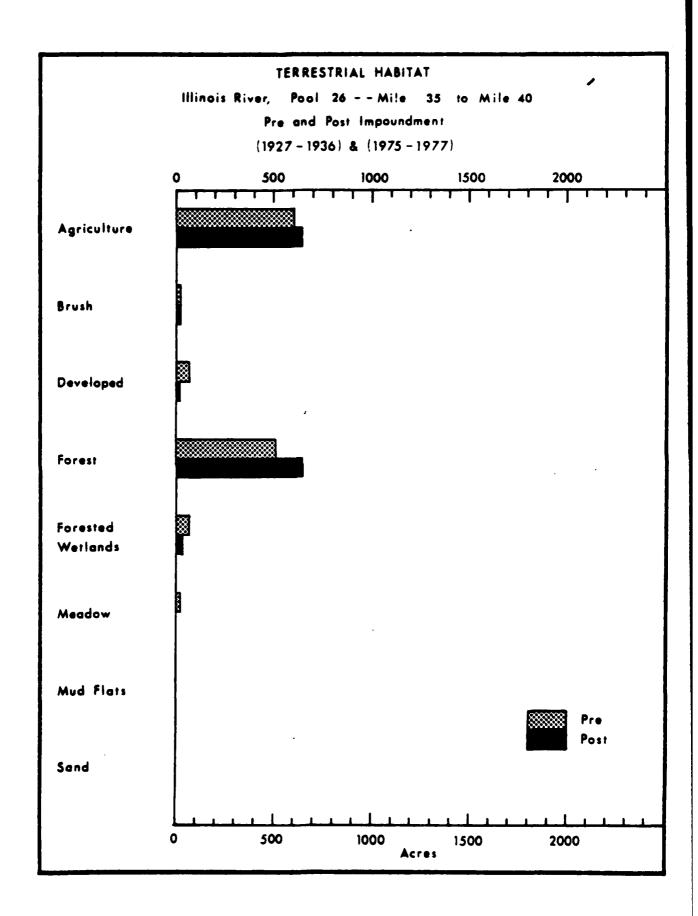


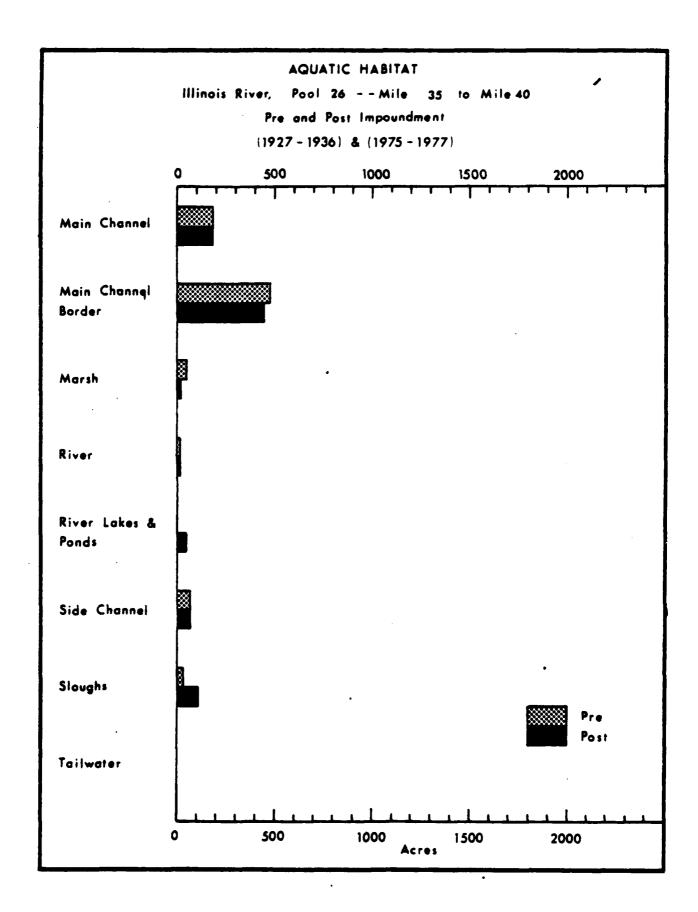


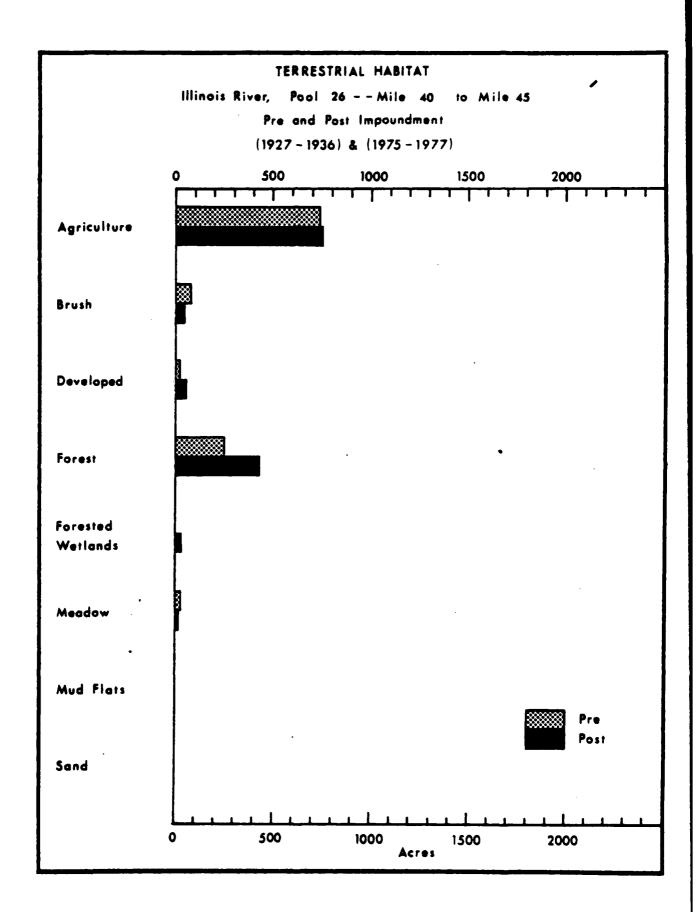


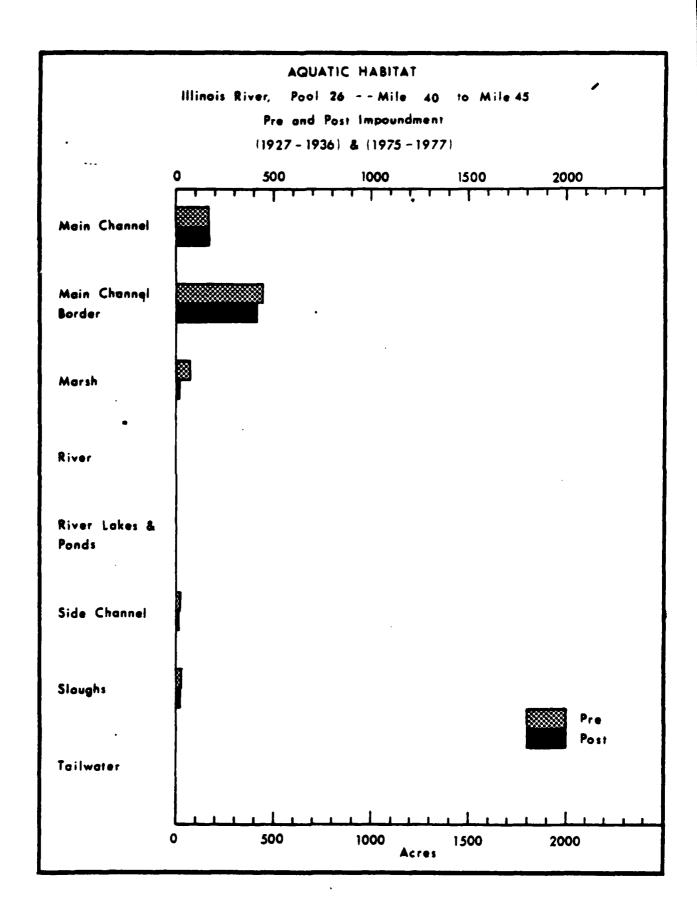


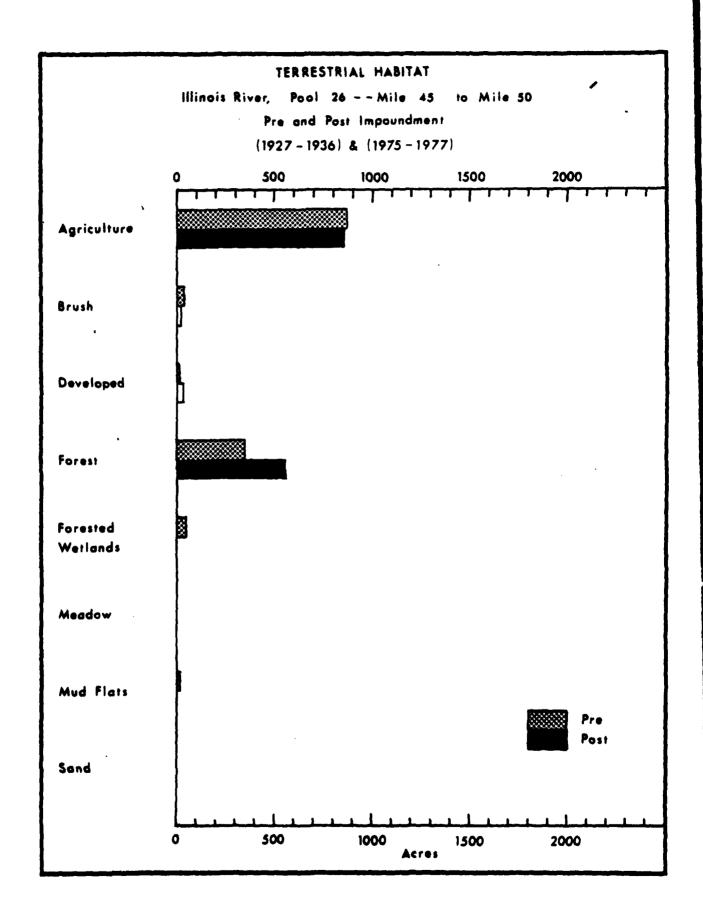


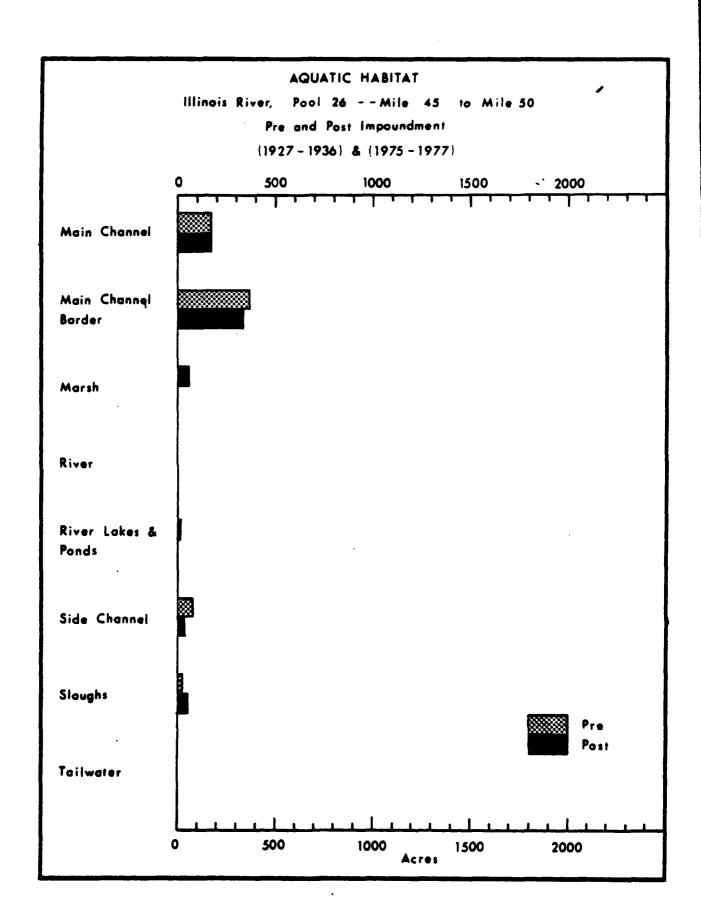


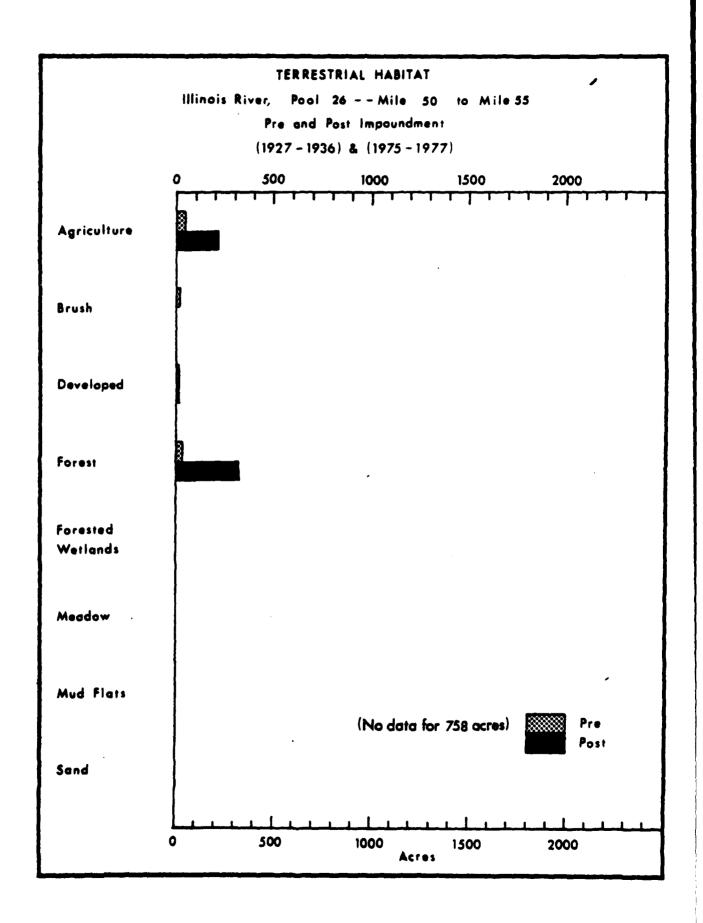


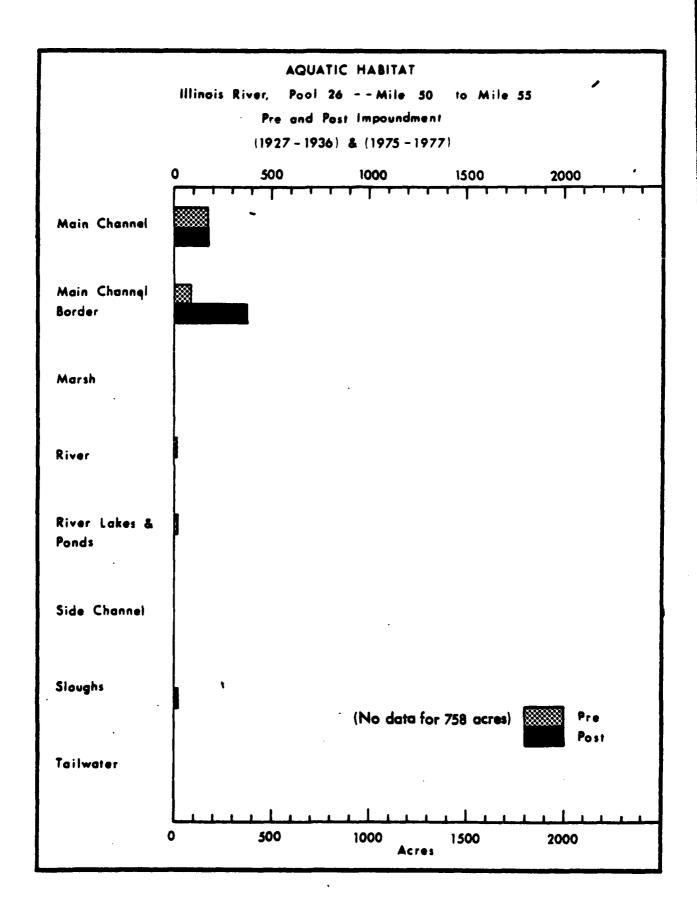


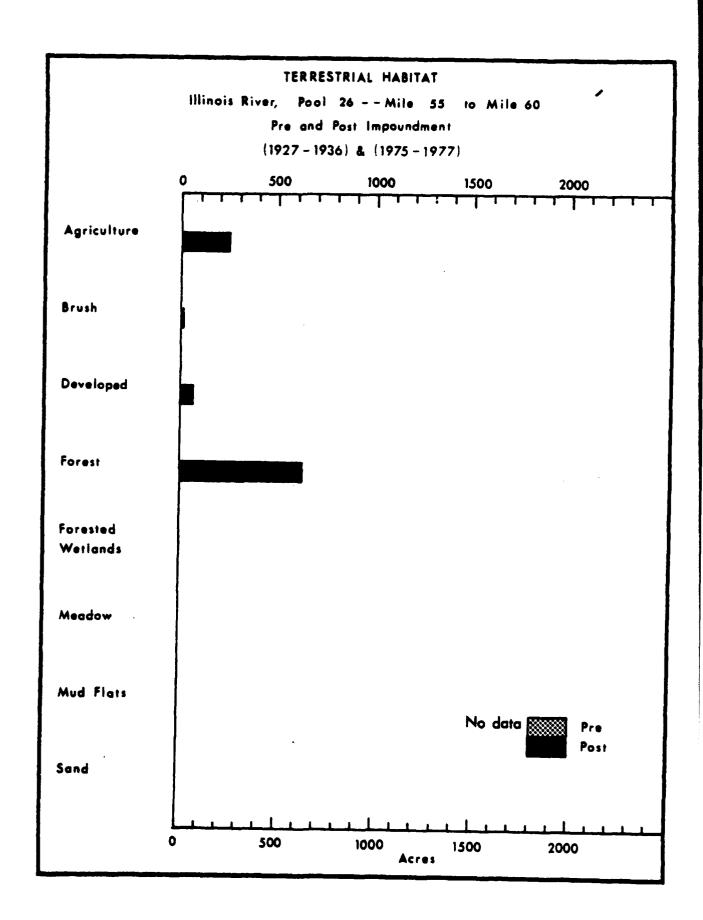


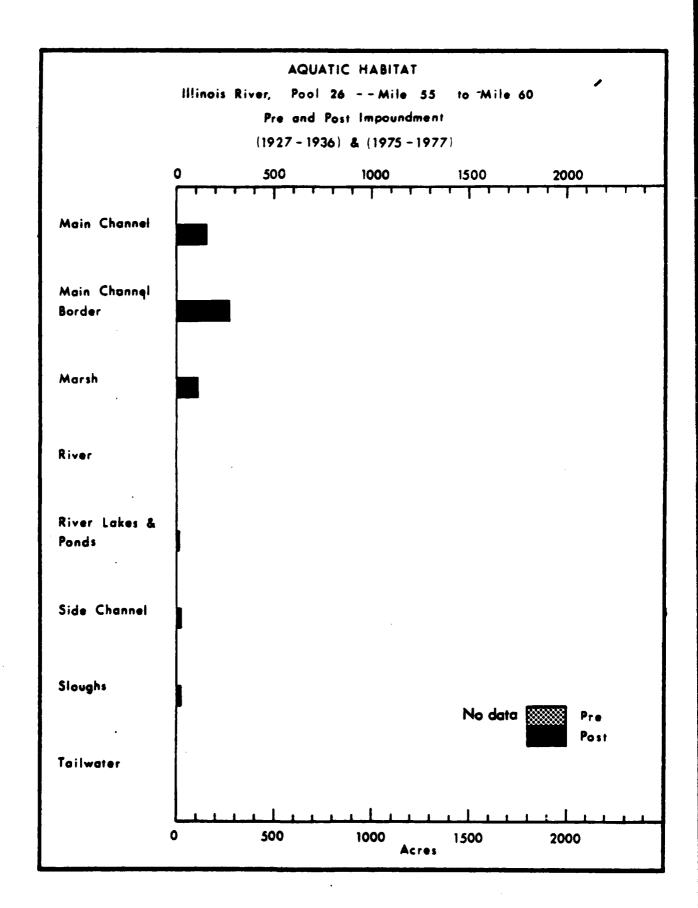


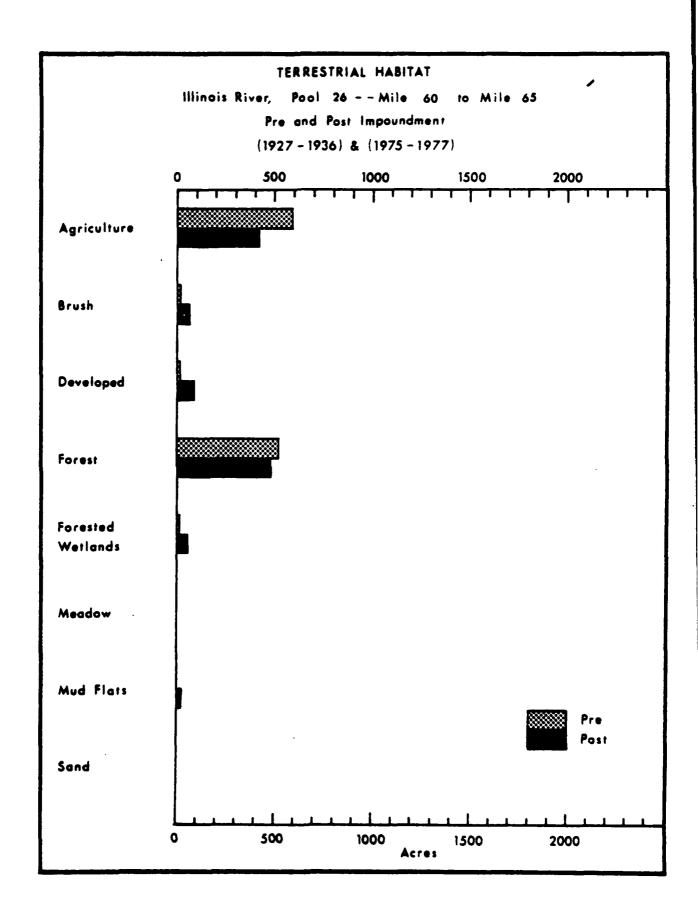


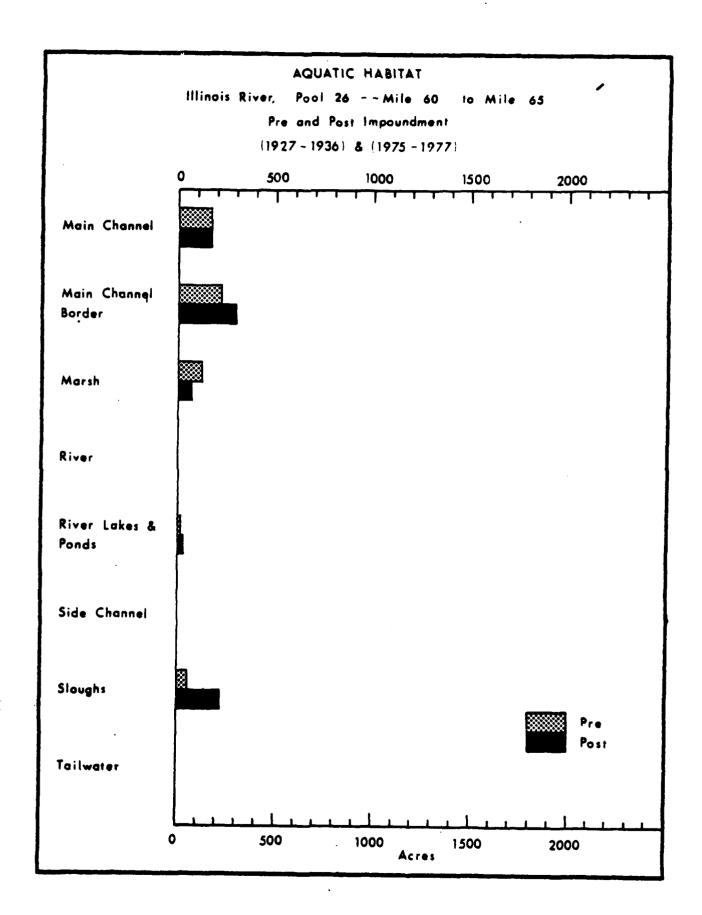


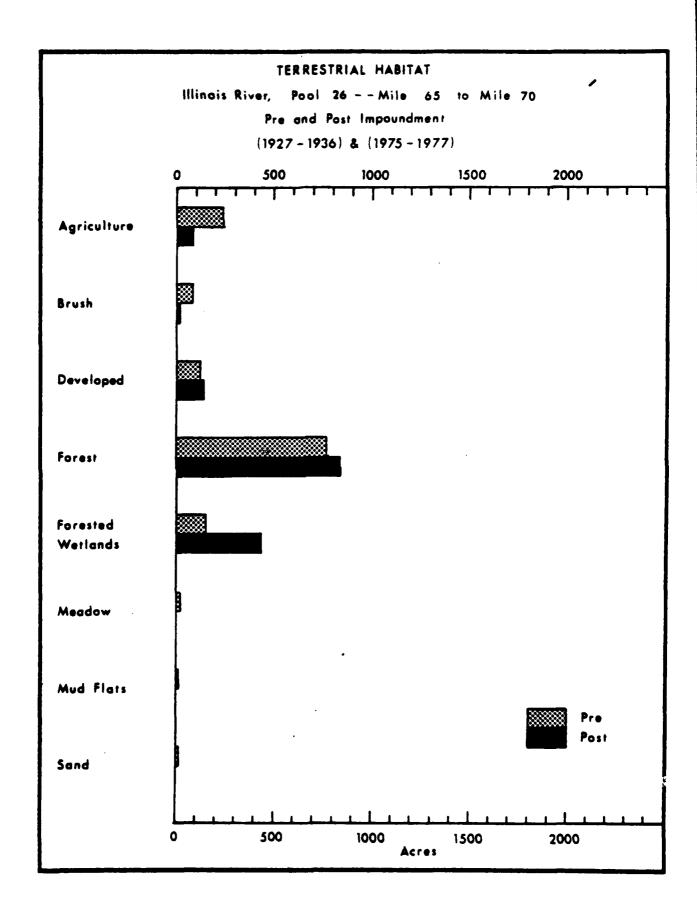


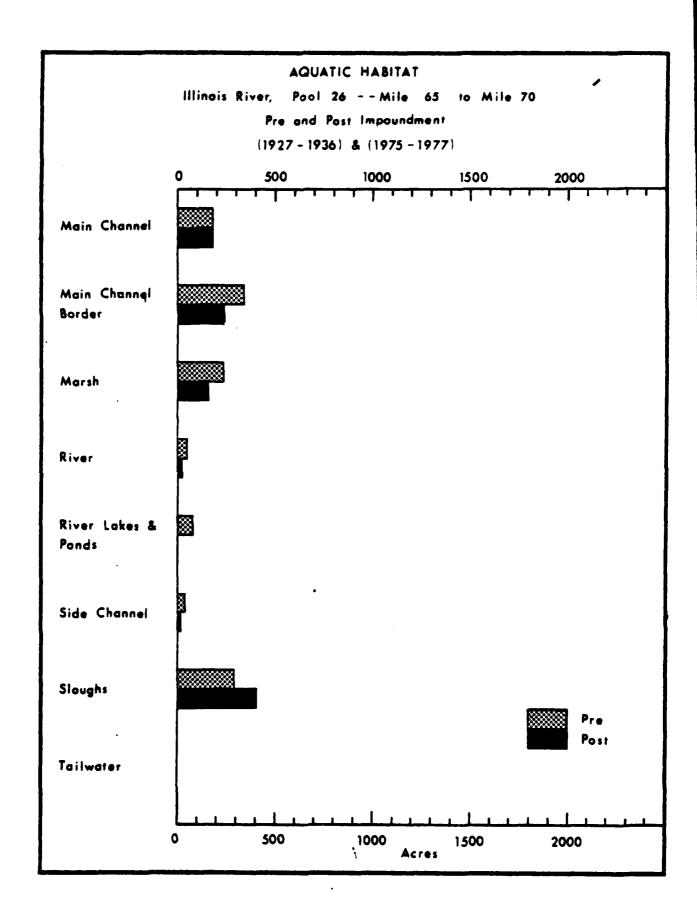


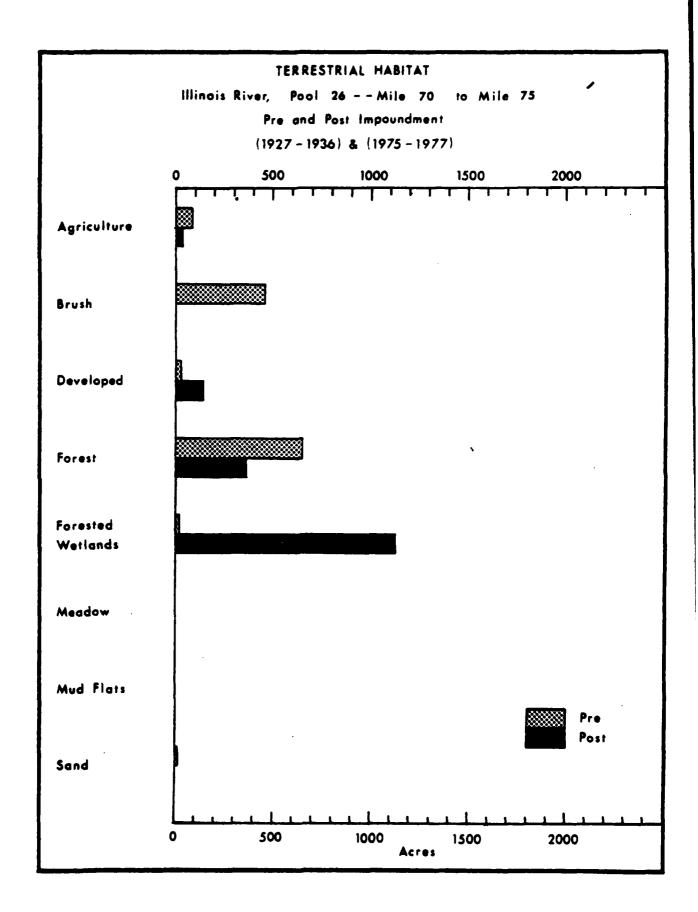


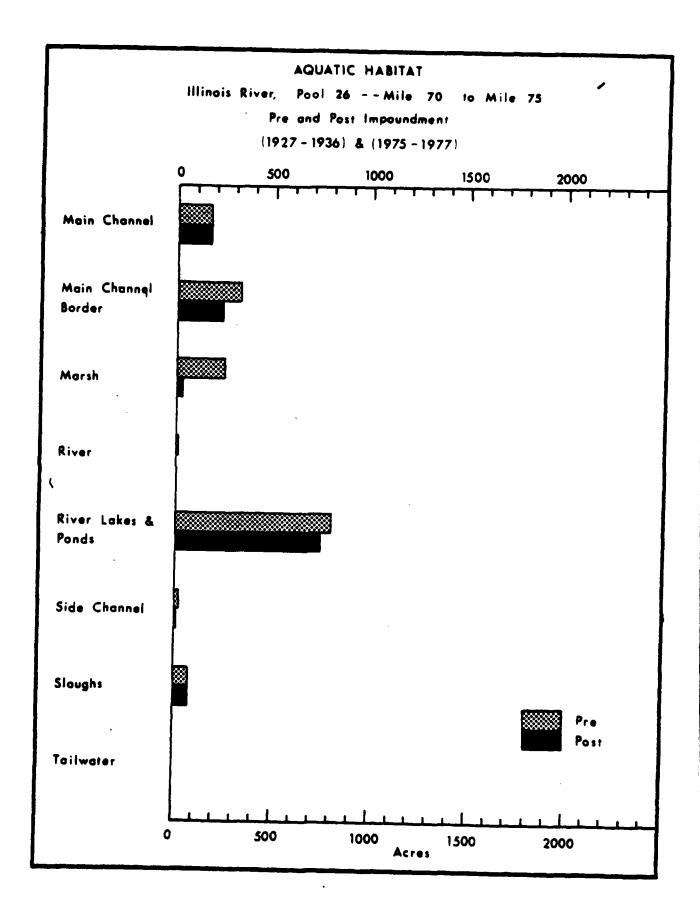


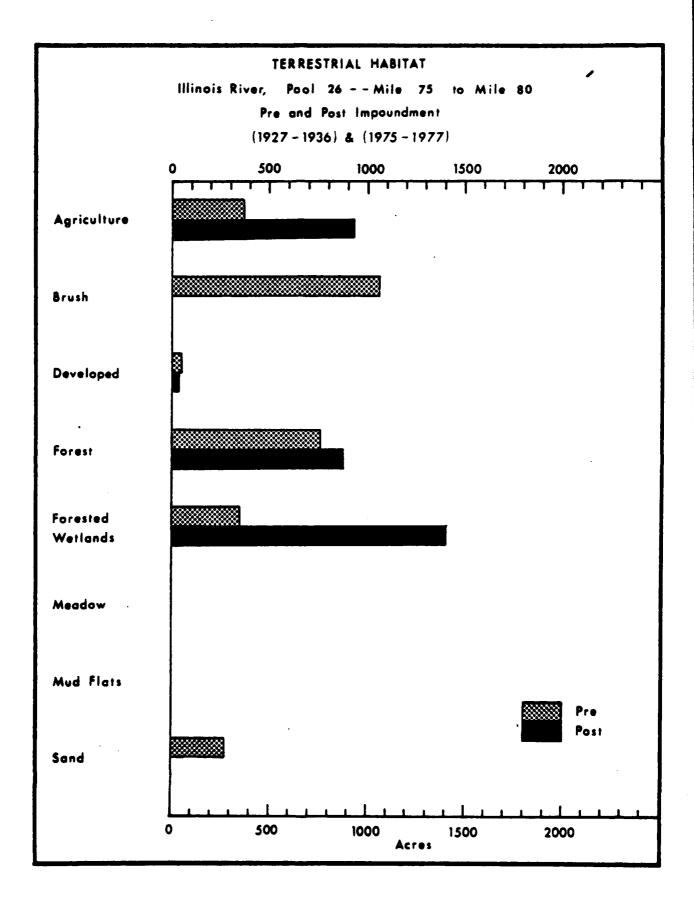


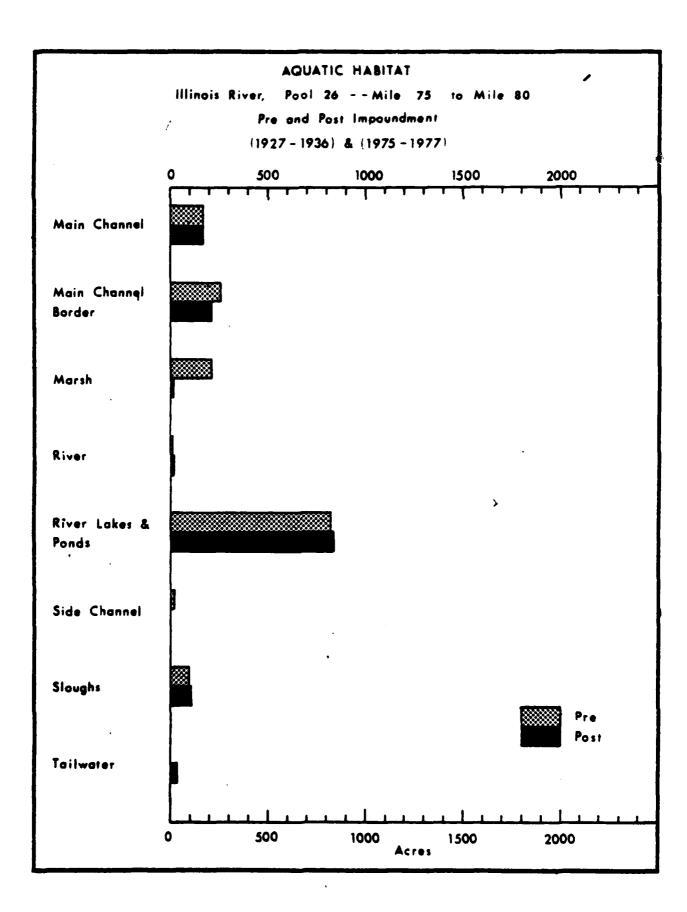












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